

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3383.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1892.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The READING ROOM and NEWSPAPER ROOM will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, September 1st, to MONDAY, September 5th, inclusive.
E. MAUNDIE THOMPSON,
Principal Librarian and Secretary.
British Museum, 24th August, 1892.

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The new Professor will be expected to enter upon his duties on January 10, 1893.
J. M. HORSBURGH, M.A., Secretary.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION for filling up about eighteen VACANCIES on the FOUNDATION will be held on the 7th SEPTEMBER, 1892.—For information apply to the Rector, St. Paul's school, West Kensington.

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Visitor—EDWARD J. POYNTER, Esq., R.A.
Principal—JOHN C. L. SPARKES, Esq.

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Candidates for admission who are not already registered as Students of the School must have passed the Entrance Examination in Freehand Drawing. Admission Examinations will be held at the School on Tuesday, September 27th and October 11th, at 11.45 a.m. and 6.45 p.m. on both days, and on subsequent Tuesdays at frequent intervals during the Session.
Application for information as to Fees and for admission should be made in writing to the SECRETARY, Department of Science and Art, S.W., on or after October 5th, personally to the REGISTRAR, at the School, Exhibition-road, S.W.
By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

CITY and GUILDS of LONDON INSTITUTE.

THE MATRICULATION or ENTRANCE EXAMINATION for the CITY GUILDS CENTRAL INSTITUTION, Exhibition-road, S.W. SESSION 1892-3, will be held on SEPTEMBER 19 and 22.
The Courses of instruction are adapted to the requirements of persons who are preparing to become Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineers, Chemical or other Manufacturers, and Teachers, and are under the direction of Prof. W. C. DAVIN, F.R.S. (Dean), O. HENRIK, F.R.S., W. E. AYTON, F.R.S., and H. E. ARMSTRONG, F.R.S. THE SESSION COMMENCES on SEPTEMBER 23.
Programme and full particulars of Courses of Instruction and Entrance Scholarships on application at the City Guilds Central Institution, Exhibition-road, S.W.; or at the Head Office of the City and Guilds of London Institute, Gresham College, E.C.
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All other classes commence on October 10. On that day, at 3 p.m., an Inaugural Address will be given by Prof. HALES (Clerk Lecturer in English Literature at Trinity College, Cambridge), to which all Students and their friends are invited.
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The several DEPARTMENTS will REOPEN—
Department of Theology, Department of General Literature, Department of Science, Department of Engineering.—On Thursday, October 6, but New Students admitted on the preceding Tuesday.
Department of Medicine.—Monday, October 3.
Department of Evening Classes.—Monday, October 10.
Department of the School.—Wednesday, September 21. New Pupils admitted on preceding day.

The Prospectus of any Department, together with a separate Syllabus of the General Literature, Engineering, and Evening Class Departments, price 2d. each by post, may be obtained by application to the Office, or by letter addressed to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

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3. CHOLERA and CLEANLINESS in RUSSIA. By E. B. Lanin.
4. THE STRAND IMPROVEMENTS. By Herbert P. Horne.
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CONTENTS.

SAINTSBURY'S ESSAYS ...	277
ZOLA'S LAST NOVEL ...	278
PETERSON'S EDITION OF QUINTILIAN ...	279
ROSENSTEDT'S THEODORA ...	280
THE IRISH PEASANT ...	281
BOISSIER ON THE END OF PAGANISM ...	282
AN OLD FRENCH POEM ON IRELAND ...	283
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LOCAL HISTORY ...	284-285
THE TEACHING OF THE NUDE; WYNKYN DE WORDE; BALLAD OF 'LAIRDE ROWLANDE'; DISCREPANCIES OF TESTIMONY; 'THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SIR GEORGE GREY'; PROF. DE VIT; LEE & GIBBINGS ...	288-289
LITERARY GOSSIP ...	290
SCIENCE—ELEMENTARY TREATISES; GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES; ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES; ASTRONOMICAL NOTES; THE SCHOENER GLOBE OF 1523; GOSSIP ...	290-292
FINE ARTS—COLLIGNON ON GREEK SCULPTURE; ST. MARK'S, BRISTOL; THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION; A CLUE TO THE ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION OF STONEHENGE; EGYPT AND MYCENÆ; THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND; GOSSIP ...	292-297
MUSIC—NEW PART MUSIC; MADAME TREBELL; THE ITALIAN MADRIGALS AT LINCOLN; GOSSIP ...	297-298
DRAMA—NERO AND ACTÆA; LIBRARY TABLE; CHARLES DICKENS'S EARLY PRIVATE THEATRICALS; GOSSIP ...	298-300

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So far as they go, Mr. Saintsbury's rules are admirable; but they stop a long way before criticism, properly speaking, begins. Admirable rules for the journalist, they seem to ignore the difference which exists between journalism and criticism. And, indeed, Mr. Saintsbury seems never to have realized quite what that difference is. He publishes essays which belong to the very best kind of literary journalism, which are interesting, instructive, which have more-over something of an individual point of view, but which, if criticism is really a delicate art, are singularly lacking in just the essential part of criticism. Mr. Saintsbury's criticism is done by rule of thumb, and he excuses himself to himself for the qualities in which he is lacking by denying the necessity for the existence of those qualities. The really fine critic is differentiated from the critic who is only second-rate precisely as the really fine poet is differentiated from the second-rate poet. Of the poet we all agree in saying that he must be born, not made. Some of us are apt to forget that the critic, too, must be a born critic, or else all the self-help in the world will avail him but little. He must have, if he is to do fine things, a special kind of intuition, which can no more be acquired by much reading than the poetical gift can be acquired by much study of poetical technique. This finer sense is either born in one or it is not;

it is as far beyond one's own control as the colour of one's hair or eyes. You may have it and you may squander it; you may have only a variable power over it; you may, by grace of original sin, violently distort and misdirect it. But in the absence of it you are condemned to be useful to your kind, you are driven to give information about subjects, you are apt to be cumbered with much reading; you are certain, above all, to vaunt your own method as the only safe, reasonable, intelligent, and intelligible critical method.

Now in the finer kind of intuition Mr. Saintsbury seems to be totally lacking. Of the lesser gifts which go to make the critic he has many, and he has done all that a man can do to supplement his natural capabilities. That historical and comparative method which he announces has been of great benefit to him; it has kept him, for the most part, out of serious scrapes. Going as he does by authority, and trusting so little to himself, he has held on a fairly straight course, and if he has never made a discovery, he has rarely made a *bêtise*. Perhaps his nearest approach to a discovery was in the excellent article on Baudelaire, reprinted in the volume before us; but the discovery was really Mr. Swinburne's, not Mr. Saintsbury's. These minute considerations would be out of place if Mr. Saintsbury came before us with less parade, simply as a highly accomplished reviewer in weekly and monthly periodical literature, who had resolved, very naturally, to publish the best of his essays in book form. But it is evident that he takes himself very seriously, and that he expects very serious and respectful treatment. For instance, in a lengthy and quite unnecessary preface, he gossips about the dates and the occasions and the circumstances of his 'Miscellaneous Essays,' as if it were of great importance to register every fact connected with them. Besides these seven pages of elaborate detail, we have, at intervals throughout the volume, foot-notes giving yet further information on the same subject, and even brackets separating paragraph from paragraph, in order to accentuate the fact that one paragraph was written in 1888 and another paragraph in 1892. Now surely this is something of a breach of literary etiquette. Leaving aside the question of the relative or positive importance of Mr. Saintsbury's contributions to literature, is there any reason for indicating such worse than needless minutiae? In a volume containing two essays on English prose style it may be well to state that one was written in 1876, the other in 1885, though it might have been better to weave the two articles into one, even at the cost of rewriting both. But to explain by preface, foot-note, and bracket exactly how a certain essay has been pieced together from one or two sources, at no very distant dates, can serve no useful purpose. If Mr. Saintsbury was not satisfied with what he originally wrote, it was his business to revise it; having, very properly, revised it, the result may be good or bad, but we are certainly not called upon to consider the course of its development before assuming what we are to suppose is a final shape. In regard to the early essay on style Mr. Saintsbury gives us not merely dates and reminiscences, but indulges as well in a reflection which is too characteristic to be omitted:—

"It will strike every one who reflects for a moment that a great many other people, some of them *scriptores haud paullo meliores quam ego*, must have been thinking very much as I did at the time when this essay was written, and that their thought has impressed itself remarkably on later English literature. The attempts at more or less deliberate and elaborate style, which were rare before 1876, have been very numerous and very noteworthy since. And this I say, not only without the faintest intention of giving any fatuous hint of prophecy or precursorship, but also as one who does not feel unmitigated delight at the result of the efforts which at this time he desiderated."

The concluding protestation is delightful, and it brings us, by association of ideas, to a yet more delightful confession in a foot-note, dated 1892, to the essay on Baudelaire. "Modern French literature, excepting certain novels," Mr. Saintsbury has said in the text, "is, it may be suspected, not particularly familiar to the average Englishman; and, of all departments of French literature, modern French poetry is probably least known to him." Here is the foot-note:

"It may be objected that we have changed all this. Have we? I think the extraordinary hubbub which was raised not very many months ago over the discovery of M. Paul Verlaine is something of a proof to the contrary. There were even disputes as to priority of right in the said discovery, as of some new star. Now the fact is that M. Verlaine had been perfectly well known, to those who did know, since the early flourishing days of the *Parnasse Contemporain* and the *Renaissance*, that is to say, for nearly a quarter of a century."

Precisely, and that is precisely the fact which Mr. Saintsbury should have been most anxious to conceal. But he has confessed it, and now we know that he has been reading Verlaine for nearly a quarter of a century without suspecting that there was anything very remarkable in him. Now that other people, who have not had the advantage of a quarter of a century to read in, have discovered that France possesses in Verlaine a great poet, Mr. Saintsbury, too, must join in the chorus, like other people, not always wisely, but with a comically quick appreciation of a discovery that has once been made.

Of the more recent among these 'Miscellaneous Essays,' the paper on 'The Contrasts of English and French Literature,' given as a lecture before the Bradford Philosophical Society, is a fairly good specimen of the sort of lecture which we are accustomed to associate with the University Extension scheme. It goes round about the subject a good deal, but then that is a fault most incident to lectures. The 'Frame of Miniatures'—little essays on Parny, Dorat, Dé-saugiers, Vadé, Piron, and Panard—is a very interesting collection of notes on six of "the lighter poets of the French eighteenth century," and, as Mr. Saintsbury himself observes, "if they have no other merit, they still, probably, give a fuller account of a curious and interesting, if not very great, set of literary personalities than is to be found together, or in anything like the same space, either in English or in French." The very latest essay of all, that on 'The Present State of the English Novel,' is, we are told, a serious attempt in the direction of "a discussion and presentment of the moment in literature," and that "in a form which aims at a certain permanence." As such, we

cannot let it pass without a word of comment.

The novel, Mr. Saintsbury tells us, is "a rather low form of literature," or, to give his exact words, "the newspaper and the novel, though each has produced in its time literature of the highest value, are both in themselves rather low forms of literature." What connexion there is between the newspaper and the novel we do not see, and we certainly do not understand the principle on which the only prose vehicle, besides the drama, of imaginative and creative work, is condemned as being a low form of literature. Nor do we quite grasp Mr. Saintsbury's opinions in regard to the contrast between the novel proper and the romance. Romance, he seems to intimate, is of perennial interest because it relies on incidents, and on those "broad and poetic features of character" which are unchanging; while the novel is of passing interest because it deals with "minute and superficial points, and when those points have been attacked over and over again, or when the manners and characters of a time have become very much levelled and mannerized, an inevitable monotony and want of freshness in the treatment comes about." This is very definite, but it seems to be an extraordinarily long way from the truth. Surely the novel is concerned with human nature as it is, not less essentially than in its contemporary manifestations; while the romance is concerned, not so much with human nature in itself as with certain attractive aspects of human nature, as they work themselves out, delightfully or fantastically, in incident. Again, in reference to the always burning question of the young person, Mr. Saintsbury's standpoint is a very peculiar one. Write as you will, he says, with an air of authority, if only you produce a masterpiece; but if you produce no masterpiece, surely you shall be tabooed. To say this is merely to confuse still further a question which has already suffered quite sufficient confusion. We must have either liberty or not liberty; we must, if we are to have the chance of producing our masterpiece, be allowed the opportunity for plenty of preliminary failures. But, in almost the whole of the essay, Mr. Saintsbury seems to be arguing on premises strictly his own, with results entirely according to his own rules of the game. His "presentment of the moment in literature," here, as in the essays on French subjects which are to be found in other parts of the volume, and in other volumes than this, is a marking of the time of day by the record of a clock that stopped the better part of twenty years ago.

La Débâcle. Par Émile Zola. (Paris, Charpentier.)

A SPECIAL interest attaches to the last work of M. Zola apart from the fact that its scene is laid in the catastrophe of the greatest historical drama of the second half of the nineteenth century: it is the first work that the biographer of "Les Rougon-Macquart" has produced since he officially announced his intention of becoming a member of the Académie Française. There is a worthy tradesman of Dijon, Estivalet by name, whose hopefulness is not on a level with his ambition, as he has inscribed on his cards

"Candidat perpétuel de l'Académie Française," thus implying that his previous candidatures have not made him sanguine of eventual success. Not so M. Zola: he does not intend to remain a candidate in perpetuity: in spite of the slender support accorded to him on his first essay to be numbered among the Forty, he not only bears no malice against the Academicians who voted against him, but he is fashioning his handiwork so as to conciliate the prejudices of the majority of the Immortals among whom he intends to be welcomed as a colleague. Last April, beneath the dome of the Palais Mazarin, he listened blandly to the strictures passed by his successful rival, M. Pierre Loti, on the faults of the naturalistic school. His subsequent correspondence arising out of this *ex cathedra* attack was modelled on the mould of the soft answer so successfully that an excellent impression was created in his favour, and even ardent antagonists of naturalism protested that the author of 'Mon Frère Yves' had not acted with perfect good taste in attacking an unsuccessful candidate for the Academic palms at the moment of his own triumphant investiture. At that date, though 'La Débâcle' was written, and was appearing as the *feuilleton* of a popular journal, it had not been given to the public in complete form. When, a few weeks ago, the novel was published, it was found that though its subject was one which lends itself to naturalistic treatment of the most lurid order, and though the details of military life were depicted on naturalistic lines, yet the particular form of naturalism which has disfigured the page of Zola, even in the eyes of his sincerest admirers, was conspicuously absent. Whereas in the previous volume of the Rougon-Macquart series—in 'L'Argent,' which dealt with the lives and doings of stockbrokers and of company-promoters—one or two passages of revolting coarseness are dragged gratuitously into the narrative without having any necessary connexion with its sequence or surroundings, in 'La Débâcle,' which treats of the horrors of war with microscopic detail, the author maintains an absolute silence on some of the worst features of a campaign which amateurs of the morbid and horrible would have expected M. Zola to make ghoulis and effective use of.

Some years ago the author wrote 'Le Rêve,' a dreamy, picturesque, and romantic effort, produced as a *tour de force* to prove to his adversaries and to his admirers that he could write a number in his celebrated series which could be put into the hands of a young girl. The beauties of that work are very great, but its chastened style and its chaste subject-matter had no great influence on the literary position of Zola; it was regarded as a *tour de force* and nothing more. 'La Débâcle' treats of nothing but horror, yet from cover to cover it does not contain three needlessly repellent sentences. It describes events which, after two-and-twenty years, are as fresh in the minds of the French nation as when the Prussians bivouacked in the Champs Élysées. The tale of Sedan has been told a hundred times, but not one of the narrations will have had one-hundredth part of the readers who will make 'La Débâcle' their text-book for the crucial disaster of the *année terrible*. The

election to the Academy to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Admiral Jurien de la Gravière took place before the publication of this work, but subsequently to the reception of Pierre Loti. M. Zola was once more rejected by a large majority, but the considerable minority which supported him showed that his having taken mildly the correction of the spokesman of the anti-naturalists was not without effect, and that, in anticipation of this work of national interest being free from the faults which disfigured its predecessors, the Académie Française was willing to hint that one day its portals might not be closed against him.

'La Débâcle' opens with a description of the army corps of General Félix Douai in the early days of August, 1870, when the first echoes of the defeat at Wissembourg were reaching the troops uselessly loitering in Southern Alsace, far from the points of active operations. We follow the 7th Corps in its futile marches and counter-marches to the camp at Châlons, and thence through the Ardennes, with the Prussians upon its rear, to Sedan. The fatal 1st of September is described with detail which is at once accurate and dramatic. By an ingenious distribution of the personages of the story we are enabled to follow not only the fighting in which the 7th Corps was engaged, in that part of the battle-field where took place the magnificent but hopeless cavalry charges which cost Marguerite his life at the Calvary of Illy, but also the desperate defence of Bazeilles against Von der Tann's Bavarians, the scene of 'La dernière Cartouche,' as well as the incidents within the town on that awful day from the early hour when MacMahon was brought in wounded till the fatal sunset when General Reille rode out of Sedan, with the flag of truce twice torn from the citadel that afternoon, and, with Louis Napoleon's letter of surrender, ascended the hill whence the King of Prussia had witnessed the battle. Then follow the terrible days of the captured army on the Presqu'île d'Iges. Up to this point the narrative of the campaign of Sedan has been followed day by day with minute detail. Henceforward there is less cohesion in the story: the French troops marching as prisoners into Germany are left before the mournful convoys reach the frontier; the fighting around the capital and the siege of Paris occupy but a few pages; the operations in Burgundy, and the splendid resistance in the valley of the Loire during the cruel winter of 1870-71, are scarcely mentioned. A handful of the surviving characters of the story are brought to Paris for the second siege; and the curtain falls finally on a scene of rare horror when in the last week of May, beneath the pall of smoke by day and the pillar of fire by night that hung over the burning city, the Versailles troops inflicted a fearful retribution on their own countrymen, while the conquering Prussians gazed upon the fratricide in sardonic silence.

M. Zola has been much criticized for not bringing the book to a conclusion with the surrender of the Emperor in the weaver's cottage at Donchery the morning after the battle of Sedan. The critics of his own country say that both the scheme of the series of which this book forms the penultimate volume—'L'Histoire naturelle et

sociale d'une Famille sous le Second Empire"—and the name of the work, 'La Débâcle,' the break-up, the downfall of a régime, demand its ending at this point. In this we do not agree with them. The disasters of France, the ruin brought about by the Second Empire, were not consummated at the moment when Louis Napoleon drove a prisoner through the forest rides of Ardennes to Bouillon. On the receipt of the famous letter beginning, "Monsieur mon Frère, n'ayant pu mourir au milieu de mes troupes, il ne me reste qu'à remettre mon épée entre les mains de votre majesté," the first observation made by King William was, "Whose sword is this that the Emperor surrenders—Louis Napoleon's or that of the French army?" and it was not until after nine months' more agony that France expiated the penalty of the second Napoleonic era. To have left the captive army on the swampy peninsula of the Meuse or on the road towards German fortresses would, we think, have made incomplete the story M. Zola has essayed to tell. He is not the historian of the Bonapartes, but of a French family under the Second Empire, and the dark catastrophe of the Commune was, from an artistic point of view, necessary to complete the narrative of the downfall of the régime of which his personages were the offspring. Where we think that M. Zola has made a mistake is in passing over in silence the valiant resistance of the remnant of the French army after Sedan and the surrender of Metz. 'La Débâcle' is not a novel—it is what the French call a document. Nearly three-quarters of the book might be treated as an historical account of the campaign of Sedan, as serious and as accurate as the excellent volume on that subject by the late Mr. Hooper. In reading it, or rather in studying it, we feel that it cannot be perused without large-scale maps of the department of the Ardennes and other localities described in it. But in the last quarter of the volume, which had, in our opinion, to be added for dramatic consistency, the events from early September to the end of May are sketched in the meagrest outline. It is not surprising that French critics, who read with sad interest the merciless record of the nation's humiliation, should complain that the last acts of the drama have been so slurred over by the author that he finds no room in them for even the echo of the names of Chanzy and of Gambetta.

M. Zola would probably answer that to have even sketched an account of the winter campaign on the Loire would have increased his volume to portentous size; but we think that by judicious prunings in the earlier portions he might have made room for concluding chapters which would have better proportioned his narrative. That he had no intention of describing in detail the events after Sedan is shown by the fact that he kills off, or puts *hors de combat*, nearly all his characters on that dire 1st of September. Some of these are drawn with remarkable vigour and distinctness. The two centre personages of the story are Jean Macquart, whom we have heard of previously, a sturdy peasant endowed with all the best virtues of his class, and Maurice Levasseur, a delicate type of bourgeois, intellectual up to a certain point, but tainted with moral weakness. These two soldiers, thrown together in the hardship

of regimental life, form a curious attachment, in which the son of the soil becomes the moral protector of the educated, semi-refined *déclassé*. In the company to which they belong we are introduced to a number of regimental types, and though M. Zola, for reasons which we have already indicated, only follows them in their conversation down to a certain point, yet we cannot help feeling that the level to which he takes us is low enough. Even in the awful demoralization of a routed army, ill fed, ill commanded, ill clad, execrating its chiefs, and believing that they had betrayed it—even amid such surroundings there must have been sometimes an occasional idea expressed with less sullen brutality than the language constantly on the lips of Chouteau and Lapoulle, the comrades of our heroes. With the types of officers we think M. Zola has been more successful: the rough-voiced, grizzled old Lieut. Rochas, with no other love than his regiment; the gallant Col. de Vineuil, "impassible sur son grand cheval" under fire—as has been finely said by an Academician, "une sorte de drapeau vivant que M. Zola promène de loin en loin sur le front du régiment," the personification of soldier-like honour and of despair; Beaudoin, the brilliant officer of the Tuileries, caring nothing for his men, pleasure-seeking up to the eve of combat, but knowing how to die like a man; and the miserable figure of General Bourgain Desfeuilles, not precisely a coward, but with no thought save of his own comfort—a sad caricature of a certain type of officer which the Second Empire produced and fostered for the final destruction of the army in the valley of the Meuse. As for the Emperor, M. Zola is very merciful; the figure we see seeking death on the battle-field on the early morning of Sedan, wandering like a pale ghost among the apartments of the *sous-préfecture* during the course of the fatal day, anxious to end the useless carnage, the remorse for which seems to aggravate his own atrocious physical suffering—the picture of this half-hearted would-be hero, this fatalistic good-natured adventurer, calls forth feelings that are more akin to pity than to scorn.

Quintiliani Liber Decimus. Edited by W. Peterson, LL.D. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

LITTLE has been done in recent years, either in England or abroad, for the elucidation of the work of the greatest of Roman schoolmasters. Near the end of 1872 Prof. J. E. B. Mayor issued a part of an edition of Book X., comprising about a third of the whole book, and his readers were led to expect the remainder early in 1873; but up to now the edition has not been continued. It is needless to say that the regrets of scholars have been great. Nobody in our time possesses a greater mastery of Latin literature of the silver age than Prof. Mayor; and the mastery of it is an essential condition for producing a full or final edition of the 'Institutio Oratoria.' It is to be hoped that the professor will atone for his abandonment of Quintilian by publishing at an early date his edition of Seneca, a task for which he has unique qualifications. Since the appearance of his 'Latin Hepta-teuch' no one will deny that he has a critical faculty of the first order of excellence, with-

out which no scholar can satisfactorily handle Seneca. In addition to the fragmentary edition by Mr. Mayor mentioned above, there have been commentaries on Book X. by Bonnel and Krüger in German, and in French by Hild, all excellent in their way; and a highly important recension of Book I. by M. Fierville, which appeared in 1890. In an elaborate introduction he attempts (alone among recent scholars) to give an exhaustive classification of the existing MSS. and a history of the text.

Prof. Peterson has produced a work of great value, though it does not break so much fresh ground as that of Fierville. His investigation into the English manuscripts usefully supplements Fierville's results. The introduction gives a life of Quintilian, an account of the 'Institutio Oratoria,' an estimate of Quintilian's literary criticism, a summary of the chief points in his style and language, and a good deal of matter relating to the manuscripts. A very full illustrative commentary is followed by a serviceable critical appendix. Lucidity and good taste are conspicuous throughout; the editor rarely falls into inaccuracies, even of the smallest kind; his criticisms are often acute. He has materially advanced the study of his author; we therefore have, perhaps, no right to complain that his work lacks a comprehensiveness of grasp and an authoritativeness of judgment which can only come from a prolonged study of the late Latin literature. Few Englishmen care for such study. We hope that Prof. Peterson does; if so, he has all the qualities which will enable him to make entirely his own the field on which he has thus auspiciously entered.

It will be impossible to notice here all the portions of an edition on so large a scale; only a few matters can be selected for comment. In the sections on Quintilian's literary criticism, and on his style and language, we think that something less than full justice is rendered to the author. When he speaks of the Greek and Latin writers he regards them from the point of view which the whole aim of his work compels him to adopt, that of a teacher of rhetoric who is addressing the embryo orator. Viewed as injunctions given to a pupil, his literary criticisms are surely admirable alike in sentiment and in expression. They sum up the ripe experience of a great teacher near the end of a long life. Prof. Peterson, following Prof. Nettleship, rather deals with Quintilian's literary judgments as though his author were appraising the writers in and for themselves, not for their use to the student. And surely the editor lays too much stress on the looseness of Quintilian's style. A continuous perusal of the whole twelve books would, we venture to say, give a reader a very different impression of that style from the one which he would receive from Prof. Peterson's criticisms. The style is, indeed, loose in small details; but, taken in the large, it is flowing, graceful, and often pointed. It has much of the easy run of Addison, Steele, and their imitators. If the writers in the *Spectator* were subjected to the remorseless critical scalpel of some German critics, they would prove to be more illogical, inconsequent, confused, and incomplete in petty matters than Quintilian. The weapon of these critics could be turned against them,

in many cases with deadly effect; and if the literary English of to-day came up to Quintilian's standard of exactness it would be well. Many passages in his text have been corrected by modern scholars, which in all probability stand in our manuscripts exactly as he wrote them, showing as they do that particular disregard of finish which marks the easy, informal talk of a lecturer to his pupils.

In constituting his text Prof. Peterson displays much power as well as minute and patient industry, and in very many places his judgment must carry conviction. The difficulties which surround particular readings are clearly apprehended, pointedly presented, and soberly estimated. Very few conjectures of the editor's own are introduced, but for such as do appear a plausible and even a good case can generally be made out. Perhaps the best suggestion is *frontem et latus obiurgare* in iii. § 21, which may be further supported by a parallel from Claudian: "*frontemque secari ludus*." Excellent too is *sic dicere* in vii. § 29. As a fair specimen of the way in which textual matters are handled, § 13 of chap. ii. may be taken. The passage has been much discussed, and Prof. Peterson's remarks will be perceived to be acute and thoroughly critical, in the best sense of the word. If fault is to be found with this side of his work, it must attach to the mention and discussion of some results of recent German criticism which only merited to be passed by in silence. Kiderlin is doubtless an able scholar, and has done much for Quintilian; but such a conjecture as *grandi organo similis for grandiori similis* in i. § 77 does not deserve to be treated with seriousness; nor *immortalem divinitatem* in i. § 102; nor many other suggestions of this scholar. But it should be added that our editor very rarely indeed looks with actual favour on anything which is demonstrably bad. We venture, however, to think that he should have scouted the proposal of Meister to insert the word *Stoici* after the word *acriter* in the following passage (i. § 35):—"Nam de iustis, honestis, utilibus, iisque quae sunt istis contraria, et de rebus divinis maxime dicunt et argumentantur acriter, et altercationibus atque interrogationibus oratorem futurum optime Socratici praeparant." Quintilian can never have meant to say that the Stoic treatment of ethical themes was especially instructive to the orator, while the chief use to him of the writers of Socratic dialogues was to train him in the practical employment of logic. The passage is no doubt in some points unsound, but Meister only makes it worse. Prof. Peterson's own suggestion that *Socratici* is a gloss is far better. The theory of marginal glosses is in danger at the present time of being ridden to death; but that Quintilian has suffered largely from "ascripts" can hardly be questioned by any careful and competent reader. In this Tenth Book there are not a few passages where annotations of stupid copyists still await excision. One such is the word *quare* in i. § 11.

Prof. Peterson's interpretation of the text of his author is generally admirable, and he has used exegesis in the defence of the text with ability and success. Good examples will be found in the notes on i. §§ 2, 53, 117. The last passage is very difficult

and runs thus: "*praeterea ut amari sales, ita frequenter amaritudo ipsa ridicula est*." All those who have written about these words (including the present editor) seem to err by taking *amari sales* in a metaphorical sense. But Quintilian appears to be comparing actual salt which has a bitter taste with bitter witticisms. The elder Pliny speaks of salt sweet and bitter, and Ovid says of the river Hypanis: "*qui fuerat dulcis, salibus vitiatur amaris*." In the passage of Quintilian either some word such as *fastidientur*, parallel to *ridicula est*, has fallen out, or is to be supplied from *ridicula est* (rightly interpreted of censure) by zeugma. As to the extensive quotations in Prof. Peterson's illustrative notes, there will be found some to think that he has followed too closely the example set him by Prof. J. E. B. Mayor. But it can hardly ever be said that these notes are erroneous, or even misleading or pointless; nor are many things worth notice left unmentioned. Perhaps such quotations as those from Tacitus and Suetonius to illustrate the life of Vibius Crispus (i. § 119) might have been spared. On the other hand, the usage of *nec...saltem* (ii. § 15) is illustrated from Quintilian only, without any intimation of its wide extension in silver Latin writers. If the phrase *ex ultimo* (vii. § 10), in the sense attributed, can be paralleled, it should have been; it has a suspicious look. The language applied by Quintilian to the imitators of Seneca (i. § 125) is so strikingly like that addressed by Seneca himself to the admirers of Sallust in Ep. 114, that it was worth while to quote the terms of the letter instead of merely referring to it. At vii. § 21 the sharp antithesis in "*qui stultis videri eruditi volunt, stulti eruditus videntur*," admits and deserves illustration from ancient and modern literature. The line in Pope's 'Dunciad' is familiar: "A wit with dunces and a dunce with wits"; other quotations may be found in Prof. Wilkins's edition of Cicero's 'De Oratore,' i. § 221. A few (very few) of the notes need to be rewritten in order to be quite clear; for example, that on *non nisi* at i. § 19.

We have little space left to speak of one of the most excellent parts of the book, viz., the portion of the introduction which deals with Quintilian's Latinity. It is to be hoped that Prof. Peterson may one day discuss the subject more at length, and give us a complete treatise upon it. Hardly any corrections are needed, but large additions. On p. xlv the statement that Cicero always used *opinio* with a genitive when it has the sense of "reputation" is not quite exact: it occurs without the genitive in 'Pro Sulla,' § 10; 'Pro imp. Cn. Pomp.,' § 43.

We are glad to hear that Prof. Peterson is to publish a small edition of the work for schools; and we shall look anxiously for a continuance of his work on the larger scale.

Theodora: ein Sang aus dem Harzwald. Von Friedrich Bodenstedt. Mit Illustrationen der Maler Ernst Schulz, Alexander Zick, und Moritz Zocher. (Leipzig, Jacobsen.)

TRAVELLERS who pass from Hanover on the line to Leipzig make a slight halt at the little station of Peine, and did they penetrate into that small town they would see a plaque upon one of its houses stating that Friedrich

von Bodenstedt the poet was born there in the year 1819; and in the year 1891 the veteran poet returned to his homeland, and sang this song of the Harz mountains, whose dim heights can just be seen from his birthplace. The *Vorgesang* to this story of 'Theodora' is a free, roving description of impressions made upon the poet by the scenery of the Harz at various periods of his life, and he compares the home life and free work of the miners in these heights with the life he was also acquainted with of the workers in Russian mines beneath autocratic rule. This preface, which occupies a quarter of the whole book, is full of reflective thought reminding one of the varied life of the poet and of his philosophic poetry, that has sunk so deeply into the hearts of the German people. One short extract will suffice to give an idea of its style:—

Wir aber auf dem Weg zum Grabe
Verändern uns von Jahr zu Jahr;
Der Jüngling ist nicht was der Knabe,
Der Greis nicht was der Jüngling war.
Der Geist allein bleibt der Erhalter
Des Schönen, das uns einst erfreut
Und das durch ihn im höchsten Alter
Noch die Erinnerung frisch erneut.

The story that gives the title to the book is a curious one, and shows how Bodenstedt relied upon his thought in his writing rather than the mere story to retain his hold upon his readers. Theodora is a foundling, discovered one summer's morning upon the verandah of a childless Freiherr and Frau von Gudenstein. Happy in thus gaining possession of a charming child, they adopt the forsaken little one, who has a crown upon some of the clothes found with her, as their own. This mystery of the crown, and as to who the child is, is never elucidated, but the reader is kept gently interested in her fate until at the silver wedding of her mother and father she is betrothed to the freethinking son of a Pastor Gaden, who in her childhood had helped her in her studies.

But this period of her life, from the time of the *Deutsches Bund* to when Germany was awakening to the sense of unity, gives the poet opportunity for a series of sketches of life in the small courts of Germany and in the homes of her nobles from the time when Germany was despised—

Wie klein vom grossen deutschen Volke
Mann damals dachte in der Fremde,
and when the petty princes restored after Napoleon's fall misused the power,
Und suchten Deutschland's Feuergeister
Zu bandigen durch Kerkermeister,
up to the time when Germany again took her place among the nations.

It is in episodes such as these that the charm of the book lies, and in delicate morsels of descriptions of Harz scenery at varied seasons.

Nearly at the end of the poem, which is of some four thousand lines, occurs a very fine passage descriptive of Weimar, its extreme quiet, but its intense influence—

Da schweigt der Welt verworrenes Treiben
Beim Eintritt in die Friedenspforte
Der stillen Stadt, die wie ein Tempel
Des Ruhms erscheint, reich ausgeschmückt—

yet to many eyes but a leaf of the tree of German empire:

— doch mehr Bestand
Von echter Grösse in sich hat
Alls irgend eine Stadt der Welt
Die nur auf äussere Macht gestellt.

The light, free management of the metre and of the constantly recurring double rhymes, and the easy manipulation of chat in the given rhythm, speak of the old power of the poet; and if some may be disappointed in the subject-matter of the story, but few will resist the power of description, and insight into character, that lead the reader on to the end of the work.

The book is a handsome folio printed with good type upon excellent paper, but the illustrations have been reproduced by a process which has not been successful, and the idyllic Harz scenery looks decidedly stiff. The small vignettes are far better than the full-page illustrations; it is a pity that more care has not been bestowed upon these, as they are of interest to all who know the Harz mountains.

The Irish Peasant: a Sociological Study.

Edited from Original Papers by a Guardian of the Poor. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

POSSIBLY it is merely from lack of literary gift that the introductory chapter of this anonymous study misses the note of sincerity: it may be that every word of it is true, and that an Englishman, born in London, and educated at "that great university which has turned out so many great divines, statesmen, and men of thought," can rusticate so long that he acquires the language of an Irish countryman.

The editor, who also is anonymous, vouches for the truth of the autobiography with which the author prefaces his work:—

"Having taken a respectable degree, [I] returned to my home [in London]. I was not long there until [sic] my father died.....I was quite alone in the world, and free to do as I liked. My father had been a man of considerable property, all of which had been left to me; part of it was in Ireland, a country in which my mother had been born.....Suddenly the thought struck me, 'Why not go to Ireland?'I soon acted on my idea."

Ireland is not a very large country, but our author would have done wisely in saying whether his property lay in County Down or County Clare, Donegal or Waterford; he condescends only to inform his readers that it was near "a little town or village on the other side of the mountain range I had crossed, and on the open coast," surrounded by a "dreary tract, together with miles of craggy hills covered with poor tenants," and belonging "to the Earl of Blunderbore, a great absentee landlord." Like many such estates in fact and fiction, the Blunderbore property was managed by an agent, who dwelt in "a stylish villa-like abode, well plastered and finished." The agent is as typical as his surroundings, "a powerfully-built man, with a large, coarse mouth, and small, cunning eyes." Hearing that his visitor intends to settle in Ireland, he says:—

"If you do want to live here, rent a farm on the Blunderbore estate. What would you be doing with a gentleman's residence? Drive your trap, and drink your glass, take off your hat to the agent, and let all your schemes alone." "But," said I, "I have always been treated as a gentleman, and besides, why should a man with four or five square miles of property settle down as a tenant farmer, and doff his hat to a land agent?"

Nevertheless this is what came to pass, for

"next day I made every possible inquiry about renting a house, but could hear of nothing. I then drove to my estate, which I had not as yet seen. It was in a rough unimproved part of the country, but the farms were of good size, and the houses slated mostly."

In this Arcadia the owner, who had never before expended a penny on the land whence he derived his income, was surprised to find himself "about as popular a person as a tax-collector"; and with the intent of winning the confidence of the tenants by living like one of themselves, he settled in one of the cottages, and lived the hard, monotonous life of a small farmer.

Great courage and resolution must be possessed by an educated man before he can forego the privileges of wealth, with its possibilities of travel, luxury, and culture, in order to build walls, sow oats, and dig potatoes. Yet, "bent on mastering the Irish problem," our author did live, or vegetate, in this sad manner, until every detail of the neighbourhood was known to him. It is to be regretted that having done so much he did no more; his winter evenings would have been well employed in reading upon the subjects he had made his own, and he would have done well to follow the example of the modern novel heroes and keep a diary. But it would seem that steadfast, resolute characters are not addicted to pen and ink or introspection. Our author, for example, is quite devoid of literary instincts, and might have written just such a book as this study of the Irish peasant without his arduous apprenticeship. He is too fond of generalization, and, strange as it may appear, too ignorant of his subject, for his book to have the value that such experience ought to give to it. He tells us much that we know, and little that we want to know, or that we could not learn from such works as Mr. Godkin's 'Land War in Ireland,' Mr. Walpole's 'History of Ireland,' Thom's 'Directory,' the Census returns, and kindred works of reference.

It is surprising, almost incredible, that a university graduate, after living three years in Ireland, could "discover that as a rule difference of religion meant difference of race." Too many of his "discoveries" are of the same nature—matters of common knowledge, stated in every handbook. We do not want to be told that "after the Danes came the Normans, who landed with Earl Strongbow in the reign of Henry II.," in place of this statement we should have liked to hear what wages our author earned when he tramped across Ireland as a working mason, and how much his clothing, food, and lodging cost him. Every one who opens this book is aware already that "in the reign of James I. the settlement known as 'the plantation of Ulster' took place"; while very few know whether the poor really endure the endless struggle to make both ends meet that they appear to have, and whether a walking tour made in cheap slop-shop boots is comfortable and inexpensive. We should have liked an exact table of the profit and expenses of the little farm, of the differences between a "bad year" and a "good year"—in fact, the humble details of the writer's personal experience; but of this we have so little that the suspicion constantly arises that the book is the work of a clever citizen compiled in a public library.

But this suspicion is laid as soon as it arises, for, despite this slipshod generalization and irritating lack of exactitude, the book is clearly written by one who knows something. The chapter on "The Irish Labourer" is interesting, and well worth reading. The Irish labourer is probably the most pitiable creature in Ireland; but he does not actually exist on a weekly wage of six shillings, as asserted by Sir John Gorst and other orators, and (as all things are judged by comparison) it is a comfort to know that

"no district can be found where the average wages of able-bodied men are but six shillings a week.....In West Cork, near Skibbereen, they are as low as nine shillings a week, [but] in most fairly good tillage districts in Ireland twelve shillings a week is the usual rate."

In Ulster

"good labourers are generally considered to be worth fourteen or fifteen shillings a week..... The Irish labourer is therefore not much worse paid than the English.....If the purchasing power of nine shillings a week in West Cork is compared with ten or eleven in certain English counties, it will be found that the labourer is equally badly off in each. The Irish labourer is much worse housed, but then he pays less for his cabin.....The fact is that the condition of each is deplorable in this respect, and that both have a common ground of complaint. The bad housing and want of employment in certain districts are the Irish labourers' real troubles. In both of these respects the labourers in some parts of Ireland are much worse off than those in any part of England."

Nor has our author found the working people in towns much healthier, for differences of race, religion, and politics

"have always been fomented by employers and estate 'offices,' and the richer classes have thriven by the quarrels of those in their employment.....There has been a state of things in parts of Ulster almost without parallel in Europe, and those who should act as peace-makers pursue a contrary course of action..... The reason for this policy may be found in the fact that party riots tend to keep wages low and profits high. The wages of grown-up persons working in spinning mills near, or in, Belfast, are said on good authority to be as low as six shillings a week with no extras."

This terrible indictment against Irish capitalists must be taken with a discount; it tallies badly with the subsequent statement that

"in Ulster there is little realized wealth. There is a show of business, and much business is done. But a large concern, which employs one or two thousand persons, often pays little or no interest to the proprietors. And at the present time it would be difficult to realize most kind of business property in Ulster. The Northerners..... boast of being the richest part of Ireland. In this the general opinion is they are wrong. They do more business than people elsewhere in Ireland, but as a rule they are not 'worth much'.....In and around Dublin and Meath the case is just the reverse—there is much realized wealth, but little circulation of it."

To our thinking this latter passage shows the deeper knowledge; indeed, the whole of the concluding chapter reveals considerable insight into modern Irish life, though scant affection for it. It is but too true that the peasant is no longer gay and witty, that he is no more sentimental than humorous, thinking at least as much as a Frenchman of the dowry of his bride. Thanks to the Church he is chaste, but he is seldom a very

tender husband, for, like the French peasant, he cares less for his wife than his mother. Such as he is, however, our author prefers him to his superiors of the upper or middle classes. The picture of "Castle" society—composed of publicans and shopkeepers, brewers and distillers—is merciless, but not very incorrect:—

"There being no real aristocracy in Ireland, and the aristocracy of talent, whether professional or literary, finding its best market in England, it follows that the *parvenu* has it all his own way..... Few people are so purse-proud and measure everything by a money standard so much as the Irish 'classes'..... and the distinction of persons 'according to what they have got' is carried into all classes, from the large landowner to the well-off peasant..... The Irish *parvenu* is at the same time profuse and mean. He is fond of display..... at the same time people on his estate may live in wretched cabins, or people in his employment may be ground down to starvation wages. He will bully people who are in any way dependent on him, and drive the hardest bargains with those who are needy."

This is a hard saying, and, if true, we would fain believe it true only of the Irish *parvenu*; but in the face of starvation wages paid in England by companies yielding a profit of from sixteen to thirty-five per cent., we fear that the difference lies less between Irish and English capitalists than in the fact that our author was a small farmer and working mason in one country, while in the other he is a man of wealth and has "always been treated as a gentleman."

La Fin du Paganisme : Étude sur les dernières Luites religieuses en Occident au quatrième Siècle. Par Gaston Boissier. 2 vols. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)

THE writer of this book does not tell us that nearly the whole of it has appeared in the shape of articles contributed to the *Revue des deux Mondes* at various times, from 1880 to 1890. He himself, in criticizing the 'De Civitate Dei' of Augustine, has described the defects of a work composed at intervals and without any very definite plan, and nearly all the faults which he attributes to the production of the great Father are to be found in his own—want of unity, frequent digressions, and frequent repetitions. Indeed, both the titles of this work are misleading. The title 'La Fin du Paganisme' would lead one to expect an account of the events that took place in the East as well as in the West: for the Greek writers, both pagan and Christian, supply us with indispensable data when we try to explain how paganism was absorbed and disappeared. On the other hand, the title 'Étude sur les dernières Luites religieuses en Occident au quatrième Siècle' is too narrow; for M. Boissier discusses the conversion of Constantine and the character of Julian, and his Latin studies are not confined to the fourth century, for they include the 'Octavius' of Minucius Felix and the 'De Pallio' of Tertullian—works belonging to the end of the second century or the beginning of the third.

The work, therefore, is to be taken as a series of articles, and as such it deserves the highest praise. The style is exquisitely graceful. The writer has devoted his whole soul for the time to the subject which he unfolds in each article. He possesses ample

scholarship; he strives earnestly to reach unbiassed conclusions; and he gives us his first fresh impressions of the authors whom he has studied, and of their relations to the course of history and the progress of civilization. Every chapter is full of stimulating suggestions; everywhere we come upon passages of great eloquence, or upon sayings of striking beauty and wisdom; and the reader's attention is arrested from beginning to end.

There are large blanks in M. Boissier's studies. The opinions that he has formed are not based on a wide or calm survey of all the materials which were at his command, but are rather impressions produced on a man of fine culture by a somewhat partial and rapid perusal of a limited number of ancient writers.

The work is divided into six books. The first is called "The Victory of Christianity," and consists of three chapters, "The Conversion of Constantine," "The Edict of Milan," and "The Emperor Julian." To these has to be added a chapter, relegated to an appendix, on "The Persecutions of the Church." These articles deal with the Christianity of all nations as distinguished from the Christianity of Rome or of Greece. They are the least successful of M. Boissier's efforts. He does not define Christianity anywhere, and it is difficult to know what he means by the conversion of Constantine to Christianity—for he deems it not inconsistent with the Christianity of Constantine that he should remain Pontifex Maximus, should control the rites and sacrifices of the pagans, and should allow himself to be worshipped as a god. His conclusions are also vitiated by a too great reliance on Eusebius. He has neglected to consider carefully the arguments which have been brought against the faith of that historian. Thus he says of Crivellucci:—

"Parmi ces arguments ceux qui seraient de nature à entraîner une pleine conviction ont été contestés (voyez Mommsen, p. 420, dans l'*Ephemeris epigr.* vii.)."

We turn to Mommsen, and find that he asserts that Crivellucci has proved his main point, and failed only in his attack on the forms in which Eusebius clothes the decrees. Mommsen's words are:—

"Ea subditiua esse Amadeus Crivellucci, ut idoneis argumentis adstruxit, ita quibus formam impugnavit, argumenta reiicienda."

The article on the persecutions is the least satisfactory of all. There are too many questionable and exaggerated assertions in it. We select only one as a specimen. M. Boissier says:—

"Mais pour affirmer avec tant d'assurance que les pères de l'Eglise ont menti, que les ouvrages de Tacite, de Plinie, de Suétone, ont été scandalementement interpolés, quel argument invoque-t-on? Un seul, qui fait le fond de toute la polémique: on refuse de croire les faits allégués par tous les auteurs ecclésiastiques ou profanes parce qu'ils ne paraissent pas vraisemblables."

Now there is no sense in introducing Suetonius here, for that writer makes no mention of the number of Christians or of martyrs. Even if the passage were believed to be an interpolation, no one would call it a scandalous interpolation, and, as far as we know, no one is now at the trouble to regard it as an interpolation at all. It is

different with the passage in Tacitus; but here again objection has been brought against its genuineness, not because its statements are improbable, but because it employs words in senses not found elsewhere in Tacitus, and because it contains non-Tacitean constructions. Still more incorrect is the statement in regard to Pliny. The tenth book of his letters had scarcely appeared when doubts were raised as to its genuineness, and the first editor of the complete edition enters in his preface into an elaborate defence of it against its impugnors.

The rest of the books of the work are occupied with Latin Christianity and paganism. Nearly all the chapters are special studies of individual books or writers: the 'De Pallio' of Tertullian, the 'Octavius' of Minucius Felix, the early writings and the 'De Civitate' of Augustine, Commodian, Juvenecus, Paulinus of Nola, Ausonius, Prudentius, Claudian, Symmachus, Ammianus Marcellinus, Macrobius, Orosius, Salvian, portions of Jerome, and a few other Latin writers. As long as M. Boissier keeps close to the impressions which these writings produce on him, and the traits of literature and society with which they supply him, his articles are admirable; but when he deviates into wider questions of literary history it becomes apparent that his inquiries have not been extended sufficiently. Thus he seems to know almost nothing about the recent investigations which have been made as to the date of the 'Octavius' of Minucius Felix, and for very slight reasons maintains that it was written about the year 215 A.D.

Throughout the work there are several ideas which continually recur. Indeed, the special aim of most of M. Boissier's articles may be said to be to show that Roman education was pagan, and continued to hold sway in cultivated men after they became Christians, and that thus the Christianity of the fourth century was a blending of pagan and Christian ideas. In harmony with this opinion he supposes that the contributions which Christians made to literature, such as the poems of Prudentius, were of great value in attracting men of culture to Christianity, and that they prepared the way for that union of Greek wisdom and art with Christian doctrine on which modern civilization reposes.

There is much truth in what he says on this topic; but his utterances are too vague to satisfy the critical mind. He nowhere states what he deems the pagan elements which he regards as permeating Roman education. Boys of modern times read Homer and Virgil; but no one imagines that the training which they receive through these writers will lead them to worship Zeus or Juno. What constitutes the difference between the Roman boy of the fourth century and the English boy of the nineteenth? And this question connects itself with another to which M. Boissier continually refers, but which he also leaves unanswered, viz., What did the paganism of the pagan of the fourth century consist in? There cannot be a doubt that the philosophical pagan no longer believed in the gods of his ancestors, nor in the mythological stories regarding them. He deemed it right that each citizen should follow the customs of his own city

and offer the usual sacrifices. But he held at the same time that citizens of different places, while offering worship in different forms, were worshipping the same divine power. And did not many of these pagans think that the Christians also might worship the Divine Being in their own way, only that they should not insist that others should follow their way? It is equally certain that there were many Christians in the fourth century who differed almost in no respect from these philosophic pagans. While convinced that Christianity was right, would they not have acknowledged that philosophic paganism is not far wrong? M. Boissier might have thrown light on these interesting problems; but his own mind was in too fluctuating a state. In his early articles he looks upon paganism and Christianity as keenly antagonistic forces. He sets down a panegyrist as necessarily a pagan, though his expressions in regard to the Divine Being are peculiarly Christian, because there is no definite acknowledgment of Christianity in his oration. In the later articles, after he has studied Symmachus and Macrobius, his tone is different, and he sees that a philosophic pagan and a philosophic Christian might find many points of agreement and might feel no bitter antagonism.

There is one aspect of the question which M. Boissier has overlooked entirely, and which would have been brought prominently before him if he had studied the Greek writers of the epoch. Some of the Christians who condemned the reading of the pagan writers did so, not because the writers taught paganism, but because the reading of their books was a waste of time, and they were hostile to art in literature because they considered it to be false and inconsistent with that straightforward exhibition of the truth which they deemed the only legitimate method of persuading mankind. Through oversight of these facts M. Boissier misinterprets some of the works which he has expounded. Thus Commodian does not mean by *ignari* and *rudes*, as M. Boissier assumes, the illiterate, but those who were ignorant of the truths of Christianity.

As is usual in writers who devote the largest portion of their energy to style, and only a small portion to ascertaining the exact truth, there is a considerable amount of exaggeration and perversion in M. Boissier's work, notably in transferring the thoughts of others into his own language. This is especially seen in his renderings and paraphrases of passages from ancient writers. We may take two instances, one from his translation of a passage in Zosimus and one from a paraphrase of a passage in Jerome. An Egyptian, Zosimus tells us, who had an interview with Constantine, assured him *παρὰς ἀπαράδοξον ἀναρτήσιν αὐτὴν τῶν χριστιανῶν δόξαν*. M. Boissier thus translates:—"qu'il n'y avait point de faute qui ne pût être remise par les sacrements de la religion chrétienne." Here the introduction of the sacraments is unnecessary and incorrect. Jerome says, in his *De Viris Illustribus*, "Tertullianus presbyter nunc demum primus post Victorem et Apollonium Latinorum ponitur." M. Boissier paraphrases these words thus:—

"Saint Jérôme dit positivement que Tertullien était le premier des chrétiens qui eût écrit en latin, après le pape Victor, auteur de

quelques opuscules sur la Pâques, et le sénateur Apollodore, qui avait prononcé une apologie du christianisme devant le sénat."

Jerome says nothing about Tertullian being the first to write Latin after Victor and Apollonius, but that he places him in his work first after these. It is doubtful whether in mentioning Minucius Felix after this Jerome had formed any idea of his date, or had any regard to the exact chronological order. "Apollodore" is a mistake for Apollonius. M. Boissier is also very careless in his references. He does not tell us from what part of Zosimus the above passage is taken, and he frequently omits all references. When he does give them, they are not always accurate. He cites books of the Codex Theodosianus that do not exist; he calls the Roman lawyer Paulus, Paulinus, and falls into similar errors. They are all slight, and seem the result of carelessness or indifference. But with all its faults it is a charming work, full of beautiful thoughts beautifully expressed.

The Song of Dermot and the Earl: an Old French Poem. Edited, with Literal Translation and Notes, a Facsimile, and a Map, by Goddard Henry Orpen. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

This Old French historical poem is the identical text which Fr. Michel printed in London in 1837, with a preface by Th. Wright, under the title of 'The Conquest of Ireland.' The manuscript at Lambeth Palace, which alone has preserved the story, having lost its first and last pages, the title or initial rubric and the colophon exist no more, and it has been necessary to invent a title. That which the new editor has adopted is founded on the hypothesis that the manuscript, when complete, opened with the words *la chanson Dermot et le conte*, that is to say, the 'Song of Dermot and the Earl.' But this is doubtful. It was not usual to give the title of "chanson" to a poem in octosyllabic verse which certainly was never meant to be sung. We think that the introductory title should rather have run thus, *ci commence l'estoire (or le conte) de roi Dermot*, or words to this effect.

Although it must be confessed that this poem has little literary merit, it is very interesting from an historical point of view. It gives us a truthful picture of the dealings of the Anglo-Normans and the Irish from the landing of the former in Ireland in 1169 till about the year 1176, when the manuscript suddenly stops short, leaving us at a loss to see how far the poem extended, and at what point it stopped. Opinions may vary as to the date of the composition, and it is natural that it should be so when one considers that the opening pages, in which the author must have spoken of the conditions under which he commenced his work, have been lost. The first verses of the MS. show us the author mentioning a certain Morice Regan, interpreter (*latinier*) to the King Dermot, as his authority. But as the beginning of the poem is missing the rôle of this Morice Regan is not very clear, and has been differently understood. Mr. Orpen thinks that the Norman poet found himself in personal communication with this Morice Regan, and received from him a connected relation of events concern-

ing King Dermot. Still, as these events took place in 1169 and during the five or six years following, and as, according to Mr. Orpen, the poem itself was not composed till about 1229, we are called upon to assume that Morice Regan had waited a very long time, and had reached an advanced age, before communicating to the minstrel of his choice the recital of the adventures in which he had probably taken part in his youth. It may be so, but another supposition might prove more probable, viz., the existence of an intermediary between Morice Regan and our Anglo-Norman poet—one who had seen Morice Regan, and who may have retailed, possibly in Latin, the story of the adventurous expedition which was the origin of this poem, only the fragments of which are preserved at Lambeth. One thing is certain, that the poem is of much later date than the events which it recounts. Mr. Orpen points out certain historical allusions, from which it appears that it must have been written about the year 1229, or a little before that date. But we should be almost tempted to place it later still, for the language and versification present certain peculiarities which did not become frequent in Anglo-Norman poetry till towards the middle of the thirteenth century. The manuscript itself, of which one can judge by the excellent collotype which accompanies the edition, belongs to the second half of that century.

The edition is highly creditable to its author. It is certainly the best specimen of Old French editing which has issued, up to the present time, from the English press. It contrasts most advantageously with the publications of the same kind which have been produced of late years in the collection of the Master of the Rolls. Mr. Orpen, without being a professional philologist, knows enough of French philology to translate most faithfully an often difficult text, and to correct in the notes the frequent inaccuracies of the manuscript. There are, of course, passages which have been misunderstood, but on the whole the work of Mr. Orpen is a great improvement on that of the previous editor. It would be out of place to make here what the Germans call a recension of the whole text, but we may mention two or three mistakes, just to show that we have carefully considered this new edition. In l. 385 "*Pur se rendre le voleit*" is wrongly translated as "He wished him to submit." *Rendre* is from the Latin *redimere*; it must be corrected into "*Pur ce que rendre*," &c., and translated "Because he wanted him to pay ransom." In l. 393 in place of *partir* the rhyme requires *aler*. Line 395 is wrongly translated, "If he was liberated then"; read "*S'il iert delivere [u] nun*," and translate "Whether he were liberated or not."

But the main fault in this edition is a too strict adherence to the letter of the manuscript. Mr. Orpen aims at reproducing the Lambeth copy even in its most obvious blunders, for the correction of which one has to hunt up the notes. We are not alluding to the spelling, which Mr. Orpen has done well to respect, though it is often incorrect; but we object especially to a false division of words, which, being in itself quite without interest, might as well have been reformed. Thus, in v. 15, "*Amale*

frances, hailes chiches" ("He loved the generous and hated the mean"), we should have written "Ama le[s] frances, haï les chiches." The division of words in MSS. is never regular as it is in printing; no conclusion, therefore, in paleography or philology is to be deduced from the fact that the copyist has written *hailes* instead of *haï les*. A few words in the preface or a page of facsimile would have sufficed to acquaint the reader with these clumsy joins, which might with advantage have been omitted from the printed text. At the same time we should not have hesitated to indicate all proper names by capital letters, and to distinguish the *r* from the *v*. The glossary is compiled with intelligence, and rectifies in several places the dictionary of M. Godefroy. But in the present chaotic state of French lexicography it is not to be wondered at if the editor has missed the real meaning of some words. For example, *en arvele* is plainly identical with *en arvaire*, of which many examples exist in the sense of "in trouble," "in embarrassment." This edition, which will be valuable to philologists, has been principally designed for historians. It includes a commentary in which all the historical and geographical questions to which the poem gives rise are elucidated with perfect judgment.

LAW BOOKS.

The Law of Husband and Wife. By Charles Crawley, M.A. (Clowes & Sons.)—This book is the most comprehensive and valuable one on the law of husband and wife with which we are acquainted. The body of the work is divided into six parts, which are preceded by an introductory chapter. In the introductory chapter Mr. Crawley gives an outline of the history of the branch of law in question, including an account of the rise and growth of the equitable doctrine of "separate estate," one of the most interesting and remarkable examples of "judge-made" law which English jurisprudence affords. The introductory chapter also contains a good deal of useful information as to the laws of France, Italy, Germany, and other countries affecting the relation of husband and wife. Part I. treats of "Status and Personal Rights," and comprises chapters on "The Constitution and Nature of Marriage," "Matrimonial Domicile," "Unity of Person" and its consequences, &c.; Part II. of "Rights in relation to Property," and comprises, among other things, chapters upon the rights of husbands and wives over their own and over each other's property, "The Restraint on Anticipation," wills of married women, the execution of powers by them, and mortgages by husband and wife of the wife's real property; Part III. of the civil obligations, both ante and post nuptial, of the husband and wife respectively; Part IV. of "Dealings *inter se*," including settlements, separation deeds, and gifts; Part V. of civil and criminal proceedings by, against, and between husbands and wives; and Part VI. of the effect of matrimonial decrees. These parts are followed by a chapter containing a "Summary" of the law of husband and wife. There are four appendices, in the first three of which are discussed certain equitable doctrines, still in full force, as to a wife's property under certain circumstances. The fourth appendix contains a large number of statutes and parts of statutes relating to the subject of the work and to the custody of children. A very full and accurate index completes the book. Few branches of law have in recent times undergone greater change than that with which the work deals.

But even now it may still be regarded as in a state of transition. It is not surprising, therefore, to find it characterized by numerous anomalies and inconsistencies, to which Mr. Crawley in his introductory chapter calls attention. It is not improbable that ere long certain parts of it may undergo further statutory alteration and amendment, and that some of the equitable principles so carefully introduced by equity judges in the supposed interest of married women—the "restraint on anticipation," for instance—may be greatly modified or swept away altogether. We think Mr. Crawley's book will be found of great service by persons who may use it merely as a book of reference, and also by those whose aim is to make a thorough study of the law of husband and wife. The only adverse criticism we have to offer upon it is as to certain somewhat long sentences in the introductory chapter, which might with advantage be broken up into shorter ones.

Handbook for Employers and Employed. By Almaric Rumsey. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—*The Employers' Liability Act, 1880, as applicable to England, Ireland, and Wales.* With Decisions, Notes, and Explanations. By R. M. Minton-Senhouse. (Horace Cox.)—Mr. Rumsey's work treats of a wide subject, or rather of several subjects. It consists of two parts, Part I. dealing with "Domestic Servants and Servants Generally," and Part II. with "Modern Labour Legislation." In Part I. the legal relations between masters, "as distinguished from large employers of labour," and their servants are succinctly but clearly discussed. Among other chapters there is one on the giving "of a servant's character," and also one on "Legacies to Servants as affecting Right to Wages." The last-mentioned chapter is based on an old equitable doctrine which has been stated in the following words: "If one, being indebted to another in a sum of money, does by his will give him a sum of money as great as, or greater than, the debt, without taking any notice at all of the debt, this shall, nevertheless, be in satisfaction of the debt, so that he shall not have both the debt and the legacy." Mr. Rumsey thinks that this doctrine applies to servants to whom wages are due, equally with any other creditor. There is, however, grave reason for doubting the correctness of this view. There is not, we believe, any reported decision directly in point. What authority there is in the way of *obiter dicta* seems to be adverse to Mr. Rumsey's view. It has been decided that the rule above mentioned does not apply to a legacy given to a person to whom the testator was indebted on an account current; and the better opinion seems to be that a legacy to a servant to whom wages are due (the amount due varying from day to day) stands on a similar footing. Part II. of Mr. Rumsey's book treats succinctly of several subjects, including, among others, the Arbitration (Masters and Workmen) Acts, the Truck Acts, the Factory and Workshop Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875, the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Payment of Wages in Public-houses Prohibition Act, 1883. In an appendix, forming about one-third of the entire book, sections, not summarized in the body of the work, of various Acts are set out; and another appendix comprises the Rules of Court framed under the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875.—The work of Mr. Minton-Senhouse is of much narrower scope than that of Mr. Rumsey, being confined to a consideration of the Employers' Liability Act, 1880. His object has been "to elucidate the difficult sections of the Act, and to epitomize, in the briefest manner compatible with clearness and accuracy, the effect of the cases decided upon it." The work comprises an introduction in which the principles applicable at common law to "common employment," including the operation of the maxim *Volenti non fit injuria*, are considered; a chapter in which the various sections of the Act and the

judicial decisions upon them are discussed; chapters entitled "Workmen," "Employers," "Negligence," &c.; a chapter on "Lord Campbell's Act"; and a final chapter in which the Employers' Liability Act is given *in extenso*. The work is a handy book of reference on the subject of which it treats. The Act itself will, it is hoped, soon undergo that amendment which it has long been felt to require, but which Parliament, for lack of time, has not been able to give it. When passed it was limited in duration till December 31st, 1887, and has, since that day, been kept on foot by "Expiring Laws Continuance Acts."

An Exposition of English Law by English Judges. Compiled for the Use of Layman and Lawyer from the most recent Decisions (1886-91). By John Alexander Neale, D.C.L. (Clowes & Sons.)—The nature of this work will be gathered from the following extract from the preface. The method pursued "has been to take the most modern reported decisions and to extract from them the authoritative statements of our judges on various points of law as they arise, so that the reader may have before him, not an imperfect commentary upon the law, but the law itself; and so by degrees to place in the English reader's hands a complete, concise, and intelligible digest of the law of his own country, saving him from recourse to musty storehouses, and enabling him to draw for himself as out of a well pure and undefiled." The author has, accordingly, selected and arranged in alphabetical order some 600 topics which, within the five years ending with last year, have been the subjects of judicial decision. In each instance the name of the case is given, together with an extract, usually a short one, from the judgment. The following extract will illustrate the plan of the work:—"Will, Undue Influence. *Wingrove v. Wingrove*, 11 Probate Division, 82. To be undue influence in the eye of the law there must be coercion. . . . It is not sufficient to establish that a person has the power unduly to overbear. It is necessary also to prove that in the particular case that power was exercised. The President (Sir J. Hannen). The author's plan of arrangement is, in some instances, peculiar. For example, under the heading "Oaths Act, 1888," we have several passages referring to *obiter dicta*. The object and use, again, of some of the extracts are not apparent to us. For instance, under the general heading above mentioned we find, under a sub-heading entitled "Trade Dishonesty," the following passage:—"In re Wood's Trade Mark, *Wood v. Lambert and Butler*, 32 Ch. D., 264. If practices of this description are as common as they are alleged to be, the name of an English manufacturer or merchant will cease to be an honourable one, and will carry with it, not notions of honesty and fair dealing, but of covin, fraud, and deceit." Without knowing something of the practices referred to, we cannot see that these words are calculated to be helpful either legally or morally to any one. The author informs us that the work is "an instalment of what, if it meets with a favourable reception and the reader be not too much cloyed with fat meat, will, it is hoped, in due course follow." Lovers of "fat meat" will doubtless feel cheered by the prospect of the banquet here promised them.

Church Law: being a Concise Dictionary of Statutes, Canons, Regulations, and Decided Cases affecting Clergy and Laity. By Benjamin Whitehead. (Stevens & Sons.)—The words "Church Law" do not adequately describe the nature of this book. It is a dictionary alphabetically arranged of ecclesiastical subjects, comprising, in addition to a good deal of Church law, much interesting information respecting persons and things ecclesiastical, from archbishops and advowsons to acolytes and vestments. It is clearly and tersely written, and will be of use to the laity as well as to the clergy. Its practical value to some persons would have been increased

if the author had, in connexion with each subject, indicated the sources where further information could be obtained.

Education: a Manual of Practical Law. By James Williams, B.C.L. (Black).—The title of this work does not suggest an adequate idea of the nature of the contents. The writer has, as he says, "attempted to bring together a mass of information which must have hitherto been sought in many different books." The reader will realize the truth of this remark when he finds that the work contains, among a good many other chapters, one giving an historical account of the English universities; a chapter entitled "Higher Education," giving an account of grammar schools, public schools, and endowed schools; a chapter on "Elementary Education," treating of education in connexion with elementary schools, pauper schools, factories and mines, canal boats, reformatories, industrial schools, &c.; and chapters on technical education and the education of women. A good many reported cases are shortly noticed, some of which do not seem to have much connexion with the subject of education. The chapter on "The Married Woman as Teacher," and that on "The Infant as Teacher," appear in the one case to be more suitable for a work on the law of husband and wife, and in the other for a work on the law of infants. The book does, however, contain a great deal of information likely to interest both laymen and lawyers, particularly the former.

The Law Reports of the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales. Digest of Cases, together with a Digest of the Important Statutes from Michaelmas Term, 1865, to Trinity Sittings, 1890, inclusive. 3 vols. (Clowes & Sons).—The first volume of this important work comprises, among other things, (1) A Table of the Cases in the Digest; (2) A List of Cases followed, overruled, or specially considered; (3) A List of the Statutes specially referred to; and (4) A Table of Titles, Subtitles, and Cross-References. The second and third volumes contain the Digest, which extends to 7,376 columns, each page containing two columns. The cases digested amount in round numbers to about 28,000, and are comprised in about 180 volumes of Reports. To the latter each year sees an addition of some eight volumes. A very important feature of the work is the Digest of Statutes which it includes. The notices of statutes are most conveniently prefixed to the digest of the decisions upon the matter to which the statutes relate. The work is indispensable to the practising lawyer, and will be a great boon to those whose means do not enable them to provide themselves with a complete set of the Law Reports.

LOCAL HISTORY.

Rockingham Castle and the Watsons. By C. Wise. (London, Stock & Kettering, Goss.)—As in all other kinds of literature, there are not only two extremes in family histories, the very good and the very bad, but many that hold a middle position: "Ower bad for blessing, and ower gude for banning." To this great middle class Mr. Wise's book must be relegated. The author seems to have had unrestricted access to what is understood to be a most important series of family records, and has produced some interesting papers therefrom; but when we consider what Rockingham Forest and Castle were in the Middle Ages, and contemplate the history of the Watson family, which, though it does not become notable till the very end of the Plantagenet time, has contrived for upwards of three centuries to make itself memorable, we cannot but feel that much more might have been done. It is, however, but fair to say that Mr. Wise has not confined himself to the Rockingham archives. The British Museum and the Public Record Office have been laid under contribution, but we feel assured that much has

been left for future inquirers to bring to light. As a handbook and guide to inquirers the volume will be of service, but it cannot be considered a fitting history of either the domain or the race. Rockingham Forest was in early times of vast extent. We do not think that its earliest limits have ever been carefully made out, though it is pretty certain that materials exist for doing so. There no doubt was a time when it was connected with the other great forest of Sherwood, as that was with Hatfield Chase: so that the deer might roam from the Yorkshire Ouse to within a bow-shot of Stamford and Peterborough. We must not, however—with memories of what we have been told of woodland zones of America and Africa before our mind—dream of this great forest as though it were all dense woodland. No doubt there were long stretches where the trees were as thick as in a larch plantation, but very much of it was like a modern park. There were long stretches of green pasture studded here and there with trees. Here the cattle and swine of the villagers roamed, for there were villages—true towns in the original sense of the word—dotted about in every one of our English forests. From a very early time the forests of England have been dwindling. There were many reasons for this. As the population increased, there was a strong desire on the part of the villagers to take in more land. This was often winked at by the local authorities, and sometimes directly permitted by the Crown. It would be most instructive if we could have a series of maps of the English forests as they have existed in different reigns from the days of the Conqueror to the present, when the last poor remains are now at length cared for as a valuable national treasure. From the time of the Restoration till almost within human memory the royal forests were scandalously mismanaged, and in more than one instance large tracts were appropriated as private property to which the holders had neither legal nor moral right. In 1702 information was sent to Godolphin, the Lord Treasurer, saying that one person had in possession grounds in Rockingham Forest (which rightly belonged to the Crown) which were worth, including the timber, 50,000*l*. Notwithstanding this, which looks like a clear case of fraud, little seems to have been done; for ninety years after we are told that the whole forest was gradually slipping out of the possession of the Crown. In 1817 the royal forests were vested in commissioners, and the old cumbrous and inefficient machinery swept away. This was a most wise reform, but it has led to the disforesting of nearly all our old royal domains. This has been a great mistake. We do not doubt that viewed merely as a question of money the step has been wise, but no one can doubt now that if a portion of Rockingham Forest had been preserved as a park and pleasure-ground for Eastern and Middle England far greater good would have been produced than we shall ever derive from the small addition that the sale has made to the national capital. "The once celebrated Forest of Rockingham," Mr. Wise says, "is now represented by detached woods, more or less extensive.....Of these, King's Wood and the various coppices still remaining on the east of the road between Great Oakley and Rockingham will perhaps furnish the tourist with the best illustration of what much of the forest district used to be—open, picturesque glades, with, at intervals, land covered with timber trees, and a thick undergrowth. Near to King's Wood he will find a good example of an old Forest lodge, Benefield, now a farmhouse. The moat is still seen on three sides of it. Originally it must have been capable of offering an obstinate resistance to an attack, in the times when an Englishman's house was literally his castle." Scattered through Mr. Wise's volume there are many family letters, wills, and inventories, which we are grateful to him for having printed. The will of Edward Watson of Lyddington, executed in the 22nd of Henry VIII., is a long and curious document. Among other religious be-

quests the testator leaves something to—"the priour and co'vent of Newstead super Ancoline." The editor indicates by a query that he is not sure whether he has read the place-name aright. He certainly has not done so. There were several religious houses called Newstead, as the index to the 'Monasticon' testifies, but there cannot be a doubt that the Newstead here meant is the little Gilbertine house which stood in the parish of Cadney, near Brigg, in Lincolnshire. It was called Newstead on Ancholme, and stood, we believe, on the margin of that sluggish stream until comparatively recent days, when it was improved by the hand of man into the semblance of a Dutch canal. An extract from another sixteenth century will is given, in which the testator leaves certain lands to the poor of Brampton, the rents to be paid quarterly to his trustees at the north porch of Brampton Church, and the money to be distributed every Good Friday at his tomb.

The History of Boxley Parish. By J. Cave-Browne. (Maidstone, the Author.)—Mr. Cave-Browne has on several occasions added to the store of books pertaining to topography. As a compiler he is welcome, for it is useful to have the main facts relating to a parish, a manor, or even a single old historic house, brought together for future reference, especially when, as seems to be the case in the volume before us, a reasonable amount of accuracy has been secured; but we can on no account consent to give to Mr. Cave-Browne the name of historian. That honourable title belongs only to one who is in a condition to see the growth of society in perspective, and of this faculty there is in the volume before us hardly any sign. Whether in the eleventh or the sixteenth century, the Victorian era is ever before us. The statement, for instance, that the ascetic idea was the cause—the sole cause, as is implied—of the origin of monastic houses in this country, shows an almost entire absence of the power of comprehending the hopes and desires of men of past days. No doubt asceticism was a factor in their growth, but in the rise of almost every one of the religious orders we find coupled therewith a desire of doing good to those who remained battling with the world, and without the shelter which, in times of violence, the cloister afforded. The amount of secular business in which monks and even nuns engaged is a proof that the ideal of the monastic life was not that of mere retirement from the conflicts of the world. This is not by any means the only fault we have to find. Is Mr. Cave-Browne really sure that when Pope Innocent III., to use the author's own language, "relieved all Cistercian abbays of the obligation to pay tithes," he was actuated solely by a desire to "fortify these outposts of the ecclesiastical army of Rome"? In the first place, Mr. Cave-Browne might have called to mind that certain councils, in which the monastic bodies were by no means powerful, had legislated in the direction of relieving some of the religious orders of that impost; and secondly, that it is by no means certain that an act of this kind was calculated to strengthen the Papal power, for to the degree that it gratified the regulars it must, from the nature of things, have irritated the parochial clergy, besides which it is affirmed with singular unanimity by students of history whose voices command the highest respect, whether the lines on which they work be Protestant, Roman, or purely secular, that the third Innocent was the most powerful of the Roman Pontiffs. This we ourselves believe to be capable of something which amounts very nearly to demonstration. In his person culminated all those forces, mystic, religious, and secular, which for long ages had tended to exalt the Bishops of Rome above secular princes. Innocent was, to apply the words of Hobbes, "the ghost of the dead Roman Empire" as well as the alleged successor of the fisherman of the Galilean lake. It is hardly likely, therefore, that it would ever have occurred to one such as

he, who had acquired the plenitude of power, to make so very small a move for the sake of adding to an authority which, as far as Western Christendom was concerned, was all pervading. Mr. Cave-Browne writes as if he thought the title "servus servorum Dei" had been invented by Innocent. He might as well attribute to George III. the invention of the "ambitious and haughty" title of "Defender of the Faith." The Roman bishops, as is well known, had been entitled "Servant of the servants of God" as early as the days of the first Gregory. Mr. Cave-Browne is more of a genealogist and biographer than an historian. His account of the family of Wiat, which was long connected with Boxley, is decidedly good. We wish he had expanded it more fully. He has, however, given a tabular pedigree, which will be found useful by future investigators of the history of that ancient and honourable race. The Rood of Grace—or Holy Rood of Boxley, as it has been called—furnishes the author with an apt text for discoursing on monastic cheats. He has collected nearly all the sixteenth century accounts of this strange figure. That there was a crucifix with machinery concealed within by which the eyes and jaws could be moved is not denied. Father Bridgett and others have, however, maintained that these contrivances were not made for purposes of deception. To us it seems that at present there is not sufficient evidence before the world for a confident opinion. Worldly-minded men, greedy of money, were quite likely to cheat simple-minded pilgrims by pretended wonders. On the other hand, the discovery was made at a time when it would be useful to Henry VIII., and we are by no means inclined to accept the testimony of William Lambarde and the rest as plain truth told without exaggeration. Mr. Cave-Browne speaks of De Dominis, the Archbishop of Spalato, as "that convicted impostor and Popish spy." These are hard words, not justified by the facts of the case. Marc Antonio de Dominis was a man of unstable nature, but there seems to be good reason for believing that in his various changes he was not moved by mercenary motives.

Lancashire: Brief Historical and Descriptive Notes. By Leo H. Grindon. (Seeley & Co.)—This well-printed and nicely illustrated volume contains the reprints of a number of papers on Lancashire which appeared in the *Portfolio* for 1881. They deserved reproduction as Mr. Grindon's style is pleasant, and the matter, if not altogether new, is presented to us in an attractive form. The author is at home among the industries of the county, and is well acquainted with its chief cities—Manchester and Liverpool. He touches also upon the inland and coast scenery, and upon the castles, churches, and halls. There is nothing, however, about any of the distinguished natives, and throughout the volume there is a thinness and meagreness of detail of which Mr. Grindon himself is well aware. To make one or two slight criticisms: we do not like the epithet "tireless," which is applied to Bishop Fraser; and surely it is high time to discard the old-fashioned belief that the city of York was the birthplace of Constantine I.

Lectures on the History of St. John Baptist Church and Parish in the City of Chester. By the Rev. S. Cooper Scott, Vicar. (Chester, Phillipson & Golder.)—These are the annals of an ancient and very interesting parish drawn chiefly from the churchwardens' books, a source of information which has been too much neglected. Mr. Scott has told his tale with considerable skill and humour, and we do not wonder at the desire of his parishioners that the lectures which they heard with so much pleasure themselves should be made public. We wish that every parish had a similar chronicle to show. Every one who remembers the ancient tower of St. John's Church must regret its destruction, and no one should leave Chester without paying a visit to the building that remains.

We should like to suggest to Mr. Scott the materials for another series of lectures. Let him take the registers of his parish and draw from them in chronological sequence notices of the most distinguished of the inhabitants. Wills, the records of the city of Chester, newspapers, and tradition will give him plenty of illustrative matter. Mr. Scott has in him the true spirit of a chronicler, and we have pleasure in suggesting to him a new field of inquiry.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

As a careful and comprehensive study in Indian administration *Bombay, 1885 to 1890* (Frowde), deserves abundant praise. It seems to have been suggested to its author Sir W. W. Hunter by some remarks of Miss Florence Nightingale on the need of enlightening the public as to the local methods whereby the results recorded in the yearly 'Statements' of India's moral and material progress are attained. In spite of the yearly administration reports from each province, it may be allowed that the means of "gaining a clear view of the modern mechanism of the provincial governments, and of their actual impact on the people," have not kept pace with the means of studying the recent history and progress of the supreme Government of India. Sir W. Hunter's reasons for selecting the western presidency for special treatment are set forth briefly in the preface, and at greater length in the opening chapter of this book. Behind the alleged reasons a cynical reader might detect some promptings of personal regard for the Governor whose praises are so often sounded in Sir William's pages. But there is no need for cynicism in connexion with a volume which justifies itself on other grounds. The Bombay Presidency differs in some noteworthy respects from any other province in India. It differs markedly in its land revenue system, in the character of its component races, in the physical aspects of its different sections, in the number and diversity of its native states. A province which comprises Sind and Gujarat, the Marátha country, and the "Bombay Carnatic"—each division distinct from the rest in language, race, history, brain-power, and physical features—suggests a number of administrative problems more or less strange to the rulers of Northern India and Madras. For dealing with the affairs of such a province there must, as the author rightly holds, be "no hard and fast system prescribed on *à priori* principles from a central bureau, but one which is freely susceptible of local adaptations to meet local necessities and local facts." One special feature in the Bombay system is the crowd of native chiefships, large and small, lying in the very heart of our own districts, "and often interspersed among, or interlaced with them, in a perplexing and intricate manner." These form the subject of a separate chapter, in which Sir W. Hunter lightens up a mass of statistical details with interesting sketches of the more noteworthy chiefs and princes, and with various shrewd or pertinent reflections by the way. Among the native princes of Western India the Gaikwar of Baroda takes the first place, not only by right of territorial greatness, but as a wise and capable ruler who would turn his English training to the best account. His great ambition, we are told, is to render Baroda a pattern native state:—"His aim is not to have a show capital, with fine palaces, hospitals, colleges, a public library, and public gardens, although his large revenues and careful finance permit him also to enjoy these luxuries, but to have his districts well administered and to spread education among his people." At the same time he is careful not to move too fast for his own subjects, nor to break away from all that is best in native traditions. It is pleasant to learn that his home life is pure, and that his people are proud of a ruler who delights in straightforward dealing, and looks carefully after the interests of his state. Of the 187

Kathiawar chiefs, several are cited as praiseworthy specimens of native rulership, improved by English training or stimulated by English example. Of course, among so many potentates, Rajput, Marátha, Mohammedan, the differences of idiosyncrasy are as great as those in the size of their respective fiefs and in the degrees of their political dependence on the paramount power. The Rajput Thakur of Gondal, for instance, who represents "the new type of chief developed by frequent visits to England," differs markedly in some respects from the older-fashioned Rajput chief of Morni, and still more from the severely orthodox Thakur of Lakhtar. A few chiefs, whose names are left in blank, belong to less pleasing types of Indian manhood, and have sometimes to be relieved of the functions they have failed properly to discharge. The methods of government in the different states vary as greatly as the characters of their rulers, from the old Oriental despotism wielded by the Talpur Amir of Khairpur in Sind to the highly civilized methods now pursued in Bhaunagar, Gondal, and Junagarh. The transit duties, so dear to native rulers, have nearly all been abolished in the native states of Bombay during Lord Reay's rule. In the chapter on "The Framework of the Bombay Government" the Governor himself is introduced to the reader's acquaintance by a brief review of his Scotch ancestry and previous career in Holland, where his great-grandfather, Col. Æneas Mackay, had finally settled down and married a Dutch baroness. Sketches are also given of Lord Reay's colleagues in the Bombay Council, to whom rather than his Secretariat he looked for advice on all important questions. The chapter on education traces the educational progress of Bombay from the mission schools in the first years of this century onwards to the great system of public instruction now working steadily throughout the province. For its latest development that system, born in 1854, owes much to the Commission of 1882, in whose labours Sir W. Hunter himself bore a very prominent part. The theory of "filtration downwards" has finally yielded first place to the demand for primary and technical instruction, which the late Sir George Campbell had strenuously enforced in Bengal. We note, by the way, that the Rajkumar College, founded under Lord Mayo for the sons of native chiefs in Kathiawar, is declining in favour with the chiefs themselves, who prefer, if possible, to send their sons to England. There is an instructive chapter on the working of the Forest Department, and the difficulties which forest officers have to encounter in dealing with old customary rights and privileges. Fifty pages are devoted to the important and intricate subject of land administration. In most parts of Bombay the land-revenue system is a kind of compromise between the village system of the North-West and the Rayatwari system of Madras. For further information, especially concerning the improvements effected of recent years for the good alike of the cultivators and the State, the curious reader should consult the book itself. He will note, among other things, the infinite pains taken by our settlement officers in concert with the Government to deal righteously with all classes who live by the land. There is much of interest as well as instruction in the remaining chapters of this useful book. Those on public works and finance are specially noticeable on many grounds. In the chapter on excise Sir W. Hunter quotes freely from Sir Richard Temple in support of his denial that the taste for strong drinks was introduced into India by our countrymen. As a matter of fact, Hindus of all classes were accustomed to drink wine centuries before an Englishman set foot in India. At the same time contact with Europeans may have tended to increase the consumption of fermented liquor. We wish that the author, in treating of the opium duty, could have spoken a timely word to the fanatics who would despoil

India of the revenue gained from a drug apparently less harmful than the gin and whiskey consumed at home. In the closing chapter Sir W. Hunter sets forth all the pros and cons of the long-voiced question as to the political future of Sind. In a work which has been put so carefully through the press it is amusing to note a reference at p. 15 to Forsyth's 'Highlands of Central Asia.' For this little *lapsus calami* it is not the printer who is responsible. It need hardly be said that the author has fully succeeded in his attempt to "give a general view of how a great presidency of British India is governed in our own day."

THE chief piece in *Number Twenty*, Mr. Traill's contribution to the "Whitefriars Library of Wit and Humour" (Henry & Co.), is a kind of forecast of the twentieth century. If we understand Mr. Traill aright, he has the gloomy foreboding that the world will be even more morbid and introspective during the next hundred years than it is at this end of the nineteenth century. The next age, in his view, will have no fixed beliefs, but will go through its stages of poetry, of criticism, of militarism unsatisfied and ineffective, totally devoid of any sense of humour, but penetrated with a deadly and unbending earnestness. Such a pessimistic prospect of the next hundred years is naturally rather depressing reading, and if we could believe it to be well grounded there would seem to be nothing to make us desire a continuation of life. But one cannot help remembering that the world has before now passed through stages of doubt and disbelief and transition like the present, but that it has soon passed on to something more satisfactory. Man has never for long failed to supply his demand for some definite purpose in life or some satisfying creed when the old purposes or creeds seemed worn out or purposeless. For the Romans, wearied out with their dynastic wars, it was the government of the world:—

Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento,
as Virgil sings; and when that aim appeared impossible, Christianity supplied another object independent of earthly empire. The working out of some such aspiration as Swinburne's,

When conquered wrong and conquering right
Acclaim a world set free,

may prove to be the task of the next century. But perhaps we have been taking Mr. Traill too seriously, and have been proving that we are guilty of the crowning fault attributed to the Twentieth Century—an inability to see a joke. So much for the matter of the allegory; as to the form in which it is cast, though the idea of the Twentieth Century as a being growing up under the supervision of Time is happy, it is not very successfully realized. The work seems clumsy and hurried, and not adequately thought out. For example, the juxtaposition of the Twentieth Century with the children of the Twentieth Century is confusing, and seems to take away from the point of personifying the century. It is, however, cleverly written, as is only to be expected from Mr. Traill, and some of the incidental verses are excellent. This is the precocious baby's answer to its nurse, who tries to soothe it with "How doth the little busy bee," &c.:—

How doth the little bee do this?
Why by an impulse blind.
Cease then to praise good works of such
An automatic kind.

Shakspeare, too, as revised for use in the twentieth century, is very funny. The book also contains some other stories and verses of unequal merit. 'The Great Bastards Scandal' and 'The Protectorate of Porcolongu' are both amusing, but the rest is not of much value. We cannot praise the publishers for the manner in which the book is bound.

SEVERAL of the articles in *Poultry for the Table and Market* versus *Fancy Fowls* (Horace Cox), Mr. Tegetmeier's practical little manual, have appeared in the *Field*, but even these have been

much enlarged, while the numerous illustrations have been drawn expressly for the present work. The name and high reputation of the author are guarantees for thoroughness of treatment, and, indeed, the chapters on hatching, rearing, and breeding poultry for the market can hardly be rivalled. There are, moreover, two very strong points which the author seems to prove. The first is that poultry-shows as at present conducted, by fanciers and for fanciers, have distinctly depreciated the breeds of fowls suitable for the market, and produced in their stead comparatively useless monstrosities. In corroboration of this we may remark that we saw quite recently, at a bird-stuffer's, two celebrated "Polish" prize-winners, which had actually died of slow starvation from inability to pick up food, owing to their vision being obscured by the abnormal development of the feathers on the crest—a great "point" with fanciers. This is only one of the pernicious results of breeding up to the fads of the showman. Mr. Tegetmeier scores his second mark by exposing popular fallacies respecting supposed poultry-farms on the Continent and their enormous profits. The latter need not be discussed, inasmuch as the establishments themselves do not exist; but more must be said of the first, for there is wonderful vitality in a lie and credulity is perennial. A quarter of a century ago a ridiculous hoax was started about a certain poultry establishment near Paris, where a M. de Sora had the power of making hens lay every day in the year, by feeding them upon horse-flesh, with the result that, commencing with only 300 fowls, he succeeded in wintering "about 100,000 hens and a fair proportion of male birds"; the consumption of horses for this purpose having been "at the rate of twenty-two per day for the last twelve months." That this astounding statement should be backed up by an F.R.S. will surprise no one who remembers the far more recent manifestations of "Katie King" and her scientific supporter! The De Sora hoax was fully exposed, but nothing will cure human folly, especially when there is a prospect of large percentages; so it is not surprising to find that only a few years ago a capitalist commenced by investing a large sum of money in "plant," and then crossed the Channel expressly to visit a poultry establishment "at Charny, a picturesque village near Paris," which had been fully described in print, with some ten or a dozen engravings and plans. On endeavouring to procure a conveyance to Charny he could find no one who knew any place of the name near Paris; the Geographical Dictionary failed to give any aid; the Minister of Agriculture, under whose authority this precious account was supposed to have been originally published, could only refer him to the author; and the latter, when interrogated, gave the astounding answer, "Monsieur, c'est imagination." This and similar instances make the book exceedingly amusing; and, after due exposure of these phases of credulity, Mr. Tegetmeier proceeds to show how a reasonable, but not enormous profit may be derived from keeping poultry under certain specified conditions.

THERE has been great activity of late among the staff of *Punch* in republishing their contributions. Mr. Burnand's volumes have been noticed in these columns from time to time, with one or two suggestions which have assailed a deaf ear. *The New History of Sandford and Merton* (Bradbury, Agnew & Co.) appears by itself, not as one of the volumes of Mr. Burnand's collected works. It bears the date of this year, and has the appearance of a new book. This is, we believe, misleading. In issuing a reprint of a classic an editor need not explain that he is publishing an old book, and possibly Mr. Burnand's work may be famous enough to require no explanatory preface. The fame of the original is not now what it once was, and the fun of the parody inevitably appears rather flat.

Mr. Punch's *Model Music-Hall Songs and Dramas*, by F. Anstey (Bradbury, Agnew & Co.), is, on the other hand, quite up to date. The songs are very smart, but except in the quality of the versification they do not appear to differ much from the article they are meant to satirize. The introductions at the beginning of the volume and before each piece are not very happy bits of humour.

The Travelling Companions (Longmans & Co.) is more worthy of Mr. Anstey's reputation. It is, as the title-page explains, "a story in scenes," and the interest is well kept up. The author delights in dealing unmerciful justice to despicable characters, but the story would have gained if the companions had been given some redeeming qualities.

A READER of *The Billsbury Election*, and other *Papers from 'Punch'* (Henry & Co.), who had not looked at the title-page, would certainly pronounce Mr. R. C. Lehmann's pieces to be juvenile exercises in satirical humour, showing some familiarity with literature of a similar kind, but no original experience of life. 'The Billsbury Election' is a good résumé of the ordinary jokes on the subject of nursing a constituency and going through a contested election. The piece called 'Modern Types' would have a very smart appearance in a school or college magazine; 'Among the Amateurs' is a dramatic composition upon the dreadfully familiar theme of the conceit of amateur actors; and the volume concludes with a few sets of verses which run easily and are very passable, but were hardly worth reprinting.

We have on our table *Walter Savage Landor*, by E. W. Evans (Putnams),—*History of the Church in Eastern Canada and Newfoundland*, by the Rev. J. Langtry (S.P.C.K.),—*The Philadelphia Magazines and their Contributors, 1741–1850*, by A. H. Smyth (Philadelphia, Lindsay),—*A Text-Book of Geometrical Deductions*, Book II., by J. Blaikie and W. Thomson (Longmans),—*Sea-Side and Way-Side*, by J. M. Wright (Boston, U.S., Heath),—*Practical Enlarging*, by J. A. Hodges (Iliffe),—*The Rural Exodus*, by P. A. Graham (Methuen),—*An Eighteenth Century Chap-Book: the Laird o' Coull's Ghost*, from the Original MS. in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Gordon (Stock),—*Shelley's Principles*, by H. S. Salt (W. Reeves),—*Life's Greatest Possibility* (Kegan Paul),—*Kate Nigel*, by M. E. B. Isherwood (Digby & Long),—*Who are the Disturbers of the Peace of Europe?* by J. Mac Dargus (Sonnenschein),—*Lieut. Christie*, by J. S. Little (Dundee, Thomson),—*What was the Verdict?* by M. Cosgrove (Simpkin),—*His Golf-Madness*, by G. S. Layard (Low),—*Edie, the Little Foundling*, by L. S. (Digby & Long),—*The Veil that No One Lifts* (Fisher Unwin),—*Browning's Criticism of Life*, by W. F. Revell (Sonnenschein),—*Deutsch in Amerika*, by Dr. G. A. Zimmermann: Vol. I., *Episch - lyrische Poesie* (Chicago, Ackermann & Eyler),—*De Norske Stakirker*, by Prof. L. Dietrichson, Parts IX. to XIV. (Christiania, Cammermeyer),—*Cours de Grammaire historique de la Langue française: Part I., Phonétique*, by A. Darmesteter (Paris, Delagrave),—*Dialogues on the Efficacy of Prayer*, by P. Houlst (Chapman & Hall),—*The Problem of Immortality*, by E. Petavel, D.D., translated from the French by F. A. Freer (Stock),—*Beside the Waters of Comfort*, compiled by A. Giberne (Seeley),—*The New Testament and its Writers*, by the Rev. J. A. McClymont (Black),—*The Modern Church*, Vol. I. (E. W. Allen),—*The Gospel and the Home*, by C. M. Hallett (Innes),—*Helps to the Study of the Book of Common Prayer* (Oxford, Clarendon Press),—*Primary Witness to the Truth of the Gospel*, by C. Wordsworth, D.D. (Longmans & Co.),—*Outlines of a Philosophy of Religion*, by H. Lotze, edited by F. C. Conybeare (Sonnenschein),—*Sunday Flowers for Sunday Hours*, by J. Humphreys (S.S.A.),—*Christianity and In-*

fallibility, by the Rev. D. Lyons (Longmans),—*Cambridge Greek Testament for Schools and Colleges*, edited by J. J. S. Perowne, D.D.: *Second Epistle to the Corinthians*, with Notes by the Rev. J. J. Lias (Cambridge, University Press).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Crosse's (T. F.) *Sermons*, Second Series, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Farrar's (Archdeacon) *Sermons and Addresses* delivered in America, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

History and Biography.

Andrews's (W.) *Bygone Derbyshire*, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Douglas's (J.) *The Prince of Preachers, a Sketch, a Portraiture, and a Tribute*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Magee's (Archbishop) *Speeches and Addresses*, ed. by C. S. Magee, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Rowe's (R.) *Famous British Explorers and Navigators*, 2/6 cl.

Science.

Gouley's (J. W. S.) *Diseases of the Urinary Apparatus*, 7/6
Griffiths's (W. H.) *The Human Voice, its Cultivation and Preservation*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

General Literature.

Dickens's (C.) *Barnaby Rudge*, Reprint of First Edition, ed. by C. Dickens the younger, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Don's (Isabel) *Zohrah, a Story of the Sahara, and other Tales*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Eaton's (F.) *A Queer Little Princess and her Friends*, 6/ cl.
Ellicott's (G.) *A Big Mistake*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Fernald's (C. C.) *The Fascinating Miss Lamarche*, 2/6 cl.
Green's (A. K.) *Cynthia Wakeham's Money*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Lee's (M. and C.) *Told after Tea*, illustrated in Colours, 3/6
Nicholson's (E. M.) *Bent on Conquest*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Ridgeway's (Rev. C. J.) *Some Sweet Stories of Old Boys of Bible History*, No. 2, royal 8vo. 2/6 bds.
Tolstoy's (Count) *Anna Karenina*, translated by N. H. Dole, illustrated, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Waters's (W. G.) *Dr. Campion's Patients*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Watson (A.) and Wasserman's (L.) *The Marquis of Carabas*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Westall's (W.) *Ben Clough, and other Stories*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Nobel (J.): *Hermon, Versuche üb. Israels Lebensideen*, 6m.

Philosophy.

Sommer (R.): *Grundzüge e. Geschichte der deutschen Psychologie u. Aesthetik von Wolff-Baumgarten bis Kant-Schiller*, 3 vols. 10m.

Geography and Travel.

Vigné d'Oceton (P.): *Terre de Mort (Soudan et Dahomey)*, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire (J.): *Table alphabétique des Matières de la Traduction générale d'Aristote*, 2 vols. 30fr.

Hess (J. J.): *Der gnostische Papyrus v. London*, 30m.
Philologische Untersuchungen, hrsg. v. Kiessling u. Willamowitz-Moellendorf, Part 12, 16m.; Part 13, 7m.

Science.

Arbeiten aus dem kaiserl. Gesundheitsamte, Vol. 8, Part 2, 9m.
Beiträge zur Dermatologie u. Syphilis, Vol. 3, 10m.
Daremberg (G.): *Le Choléra*, 3fr. 50.

THE TEACHING OF THE NUDE.

I.

A SATYR spied a Goddess in her bath,
Unseen of her attendant nymphs; none knew.
Forthwith the creature to his fellows drew,
And looking backward on the curtained bath,
He strove to tell; he could but heave a breath
Too full, and point to mouth, with failing tears.
Vainly he danced for speech, he giggled tears,
Made as if torn in two, as if tight pressed,
As if cast prone; then fetching whimpered tunes
For words, flung heel and set his hairy flight
Through forest-hollows, over rocky height.
The green leaves buried him three rounds of moons.

A senatorial Satyr named what herb
Had hurried him outrunning reason's curb.

II.

They tell how when that hiaway unchecked,
To dell returned, he seemed of tempered mood:
Even as the valley of the torrent rude,
The torrent now a brook, the valley wrecked.
In him, to bale him high or cast aheap,
Goddess and Goatfoot hourly wrestled sore;
Hourly the immortal prevailing more:
Till one hot noon saw Melibeus peep
From thicket-sprays to where his full-blown dame,
In circle by the lusty friskers gripped,
Laughed the showered rose-leaves while her limbs
were stripped.

She beckoned to our Satyr, and he came.
Then twirled she mounds of ripeness, wreath of arms.

His hoof kicked up the clothing for such charms.

GEORGE MEREDITH.

WYNKYN DE WORDE.

As the facts regarding this early printer are few and far between, I may, perhaps, be allowed to mention the following. On the Patent Roll of the eleventh year of Henry VII., part 1, membrane 5 (20), are the letters granting denization "Winando de Worde, de ducatu Lothoringie oriundo, impressori librorum." The grant is attested by the king at Westminster on April 20th of the above-mentioned regnal year (1496). Again, in the Chapter House Books, or, more strictly speaking, the miscellaneous books of the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, there is one, B 4/15, in which are contained various assessments made in London towards a subsidy granted, apparently, to Henry VIII. Among those belonging to the parish of St. Bride's, Fleet Street ("Sancte Brigide in Flete-strete"), we read: "John Bedill and James Gaver executors to Mr. Wynken de Woorde in goodes—cxxxii"; and further down in the list, "Richarde de Woorde in goodes—xxli."

There are other entries relative to the history of printing, among which may be mentioned: in the "parysshe of Seynt Faythe," "John Petytt of Parys hath in thaundes of Thomas Petytt in bookes prynted the summe of xxli"; "Engell Vanderhage of Antwerp, wedowe, hath in bookes prynted in thaundes [of] Eheret Harkes her factor,—xxli." Further, with regard to two of the Pynsons, we read, under the head of the parish of "Sancte Botulphe next Byllingisgate," "Thomas Cowper in goodes—xxij"; [idem] he hath in his handes of the orphanes of William Pynson and John Pynson—Cii." Also, under the head of the "parochie of Saynt Benyt Grace Church," "John Porter—lxli, v^s merkes; for one of the Orphanes of one of [Richard] Pynson's childerne, Ciiij^l vj^s x^d."

ERNEST G. ATKINSON.

BALLAD OF 'LAIRDE ROWLANDE.'

THE following version of this fine old ballad was contributed to the *Sporting Magazine* for January, 1805 (vol. xxv. p. 209), by some one who signed Philodice. As it differs from that given by Sir Walter Scott and Aytoun, I think it may be of service to reprint it in your pages. Philodice says:—

"The following beautiful and pathetic old ballad I found in my peregrinations through Scotland. I believe I may presume to affirm that it has never yet been published; at least, neither I, nor any of the various literary characters that I have consulted, have ever seen it before the last winter but two. I met with it as I was sojourning a short time at the village of Rancallan in Perthshire. A peasant's girl was singing it to a very simple, and very ancient Scotch tune; and so much was I struck with the dreadful ambiguity, the mournful pathos, and solemn simplicity that pervade the ditty, that I immediately requested the girl to dictate to me the words, whilst I copied them."

Ah! where have you been, Lairde Rowlande! my son!
Ah! where have, &c.

I've been in the wild-woods.
Mither, mak my bed soon,
For I'm weary wi' hunting,
And faine would lie down.

Oh! you've been at your true love's, Lairde Rowlande! my son!
Oh! you've been, &c.

I've been at my true love's.
Mither, mak my bed soon,
For I'm weary wi' hunting,
And faine would lie down.

What got you to dinner, Lairde Rowlande! my son!
What got you, &c.

I got eels boll'd in brue.
Mither, mak my bed soon,
For I'm weary wi' hunting,
And faine would lie down.

What's become of your warden, Lairde Rowlande! my son!
What's become of, &c.

He died in the mairlands.
Mither, mak my bed soon,
For I'm weary wi' hunting,
And faine would lie down.

What's become of your stag-hounds, Lairde Rowlande! my son!
What's become of, &c.

They swelled and they died!
Mither, mak my bed soon,
For I'm weary wi' hunting,
And faine would lie down.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

DISCREPANCIES OF TESTIMONY.

August 20, 1862.

THE discrepancy of testimony as to the time at which events occur, as instanced by the wide difference of time noted by observers of the opening of the French artillery fire at Waterloo, is by no means so "singular" as your reviewer of the 'Waterloo Letters' supposes (*Athenæum*, No. 3382, August 20th, p. 249). After the Maiwand disaster there was much discussion as to the time of firing the first round, and also as to what guns opened fire. As the precipitancy of commencing the action possibly contributed towards the terrible result that followed, it was most important to ascertain the exact circumstances, but the discrepancies of testimony were even greater than those quoted from the 'Waterloo Letters.' For instance, Major Hogg stated: "Major Blackwood's first gun opened fire by my watch at 10.50 A.M." Lieut.-Col. Griffiths says: "On our artillery opening fire it was speedily replied to by that of the enemy; it was at about 10 A.M." Lieut. Salmon stated: "The time when the first shot was fired was, to the best of my belief, 9.45 A.M., and not 11 A.M., as I have seen frequently stated,.....as I, to the best of my recollection, looked at my watch when the first gun was fired, and from that fixed the hour." Col. St. John telegraphed: "Artillery and cavalry engaged them about nine." Veterinary-Surgeon Oliver writes: "It was probably about half-past eleven o'clock when I heard Major Blackwood say to General Burrows, 'I had better go forward to the corner of that village and open fire.' Permission was given."

Poor Blackwood, a brother of the well-known publisher, was killed, and the unfortunate Hector MacLaine, wounded and taken prisoner, was afterwards murdered by Ayub's guards near Candahar. Had these officers survived a more certain testimony could have been secured. The actual time can never be fixed with any certainty. When one has been in the saddle or on the march from before daybreak, the hour naturally seems more advanced than, perhaps, it really is; and unless you have a very reliable timepiece, it is apt to go strangely wrong during harassing operations, marching and counter-marching, and in bivouac. Discrepancies are, therefore, usual as to judging time on such occasions.

S. PASFIELD OLIVER, Capt.
Late Royal Artillery.

'THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SIR GEORGE GREY.'

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "How far imagination is to be employed for the amplification of historical detail may sometimes be open to consideration. In the 'Life of Sir G. Grey,' reviewed at p. 245, there is a statement as to which the reviewer had scruples. The authors believe that Sir G. Grey was started on his adventurous career by buying tropical fruits from an old woman, whose stall in Change Alley he frequented as a small boy, and that 'the child's imagination wandered away to the lands from whence the pineapples, the bananas, the oranges, and the cocoanuts had come, and he silently resolved that when he became a man he would travel to those distant regions which produced such treasures.' I had a like admiration for the stall with Grey, and can say there were no pineapples and no bananas. Grey knew whence the oranges came, as they were fine St. Michaels or sweet Lisbon. Fifty years hence the historical amplification—a favourite practice of historians in all ages—will be quoted verbatim to attest that pineapples were then as cheap in London, and bananas as abundant, as steam navigation afterwards made them, and that the legend is equally authentic."

PROF. DE VIT.

WITH regret we have to record the death, on the 17th inst., in his eighty-third year, of Dr. V. de Vit, author of the enlarged edition of Forcellini's 'Lexicon Totius Latinitatis' and of

the 'Onomasticon,' the latter an entirely original work, embracing all proper names down to the end of the fifth century. De Vit studied, and was afterwards professor, at the Paduan Seminary, the classic home of Italian lexicographers, where he was associated with those who were continuing the work of Forcellini, and at the early age of sixteen he had already begun collecting materials for his projected new edition of the great Latin dictionary, which was eventually published between 1858 and 1879, at Prato, in six large quartos. He has left ready for the press a seventh volume of about 1,000 pages, double column, small print, containing all the words recently made known to us by newly found inscriptions or codices. The 'Onomasticon' has been appearing in numbers during the last thirty-six years, and the fourth volume has just closed with the letter O. The author was working at P, in order to begin the fifth volume, when he died, but the work will be carried on. A uniform edition in octavo of De Vit's minor works on subjects of history, archaeology, and philology has been appearing lately at Milan and Florence, the eleventh volume having just issued from the press. It is entitled 'Domodossola; or, the Roman Province of the Alpes Atrectiane,' the existence of which he maintains against Mommsen and others. De Vit was formerly a canon of Rovigo, of which town he was librarian until, in 1850, he joined the little band of learned men who gathered round the well-known Italian philosopher Antonio Rosmini, of whom he became the disciple, and to whom he dedicated his life-work, the 'Dictionary,' as one to whose encouragement its publication was due. On the occasion of his jubilee in 1888, Leo XIII. sent De Vit a large gold medal in recognition of his services to philology.

LEE v. GIBBINGS.

108, Lexham Gardens, Aug. 22, 1892.

In the letter from Mr. Nimmo, which you printed last week, he wrote:—

"No statement was made in this [*i.e.*, his own] affidavit, or at any other time, that the purchaser [*i.e.*, Mr. Gibbings] had my sanction to issue these books in any but a complete and unutilized form, beyond the mere alteration of imprint as already mentioned."

But a letter addressed by Mr. Gibbings to my solicitors on the 17th of June last contained these words:—

"I beg to state that the changes made in the copies of 'Lord Herbert' were made with the express sanction of the owner of the copyright [*i.e.*, Mr. Nimmo] in the introduction, notes, continuation of the life, and index."

Mr. Gibbings also swore in his affidavit, produced at the trial, that one of the copies in question was delivered to him as a sample, and he continued:—

"I had it cut down to the size of the other books in the 'Memoir Library.' I made certain alterations in the book, by marking and altering it with a pencil, to the form in which I have published it, and then, by previous arrangement with Mr. Nimmo, submitted it to him, and he informed me that he saw no objection to my publishing it in that form, and gave me his consent to my doing so."

Mr. Nimmo and Mr. Gibbings are, I believe, respectable men, and it is, therefore, with regret that I am obliged to point out that Mr. Nimmo's statement and that made by Mr. Gibbings in his letter to my solicitors and repeated by him more elaborately under oath cannot both be true. Mr. Justice Kekewich clearly believed Mr. Gibbings, for he said, in his judgment, that the defendant had Mr. Nimmo's assent to the publication of the book in the mutilated form.

My complaint against Mr. Nimmo is that he sanctioned the mutilation of my book. If he gave no such sanction, the ground of my complaint is removed. Consequently, if Mr. Nimmo can substantiate his assertion, or, in other words, if he can show that Mr. Gibbings

has been guilty of perjury, I shall gladly make all possible reparation to Mr. Nimmo for any injustice that I may have done him, and I shall know how to deal with Mr. Gibbings. But until Mr. Nimmo has substantiated his assertion, I am, I think, bound to credit evidence given on oath as against an unsworn statement, however clearly and deliberately it has been made.

With regard to the "publisher's note," which, as I have said, concerns me only indirectly, Mr. Nimmo there stated that he printed 600 copies for England and 400 for America, and that no more copies would be printed. He now admits that he sold 178 copies in America, and disposed of 822 in this country. I am, therefore, forced to repeat that his note was calculated to mislead.

As you have already printed a verbatim report of the judgment of the Court, Mr. Gibbings's letter of the 15th inst. calls for very little comment. He quaintly remarks that "the moral of the whole to an author should be—*date your preface*" (the italics are Mr. Gibbings's). But the preface was one of the portions of my work that he excised. How, then, would the misconception, due to the misleading date (1892) on the title-page of his reissue, have been removed by my dating a preface which was not inserted in the book? SIDNEY LEE.

Chiswick Press, Aug. 23, 1892.

OUR experience of limited editions we think is as large as, or larger than, that of most printers, and we venture to give ours in reply to Mr. Alfred Wilson's letter in your last issue respecting review copies and numbered editions. As we happen to know both Mr. Sidney Lee and Mr. Nimmo our statement should be impartial.

We have printed for Mr. Nimmo during the past few years many limited editions, and in no instance have we printed for him, or any one else, any other number than that expressed in the certificate, excepting a very small percentage to cover waste and spoilage, the risk in passing the sheets through the printer's warehouse and the subsequent handling of the quires by the binder necessitating a small margin on the right side; consequently, if every one else adopted this rule, which we lay down, review copies must be drawn from the numbered copies. Indeed, we have cases on record where the guaranteed number has come out short! This was owing to the limitation placed on the output by the printer and the demands for "imperfections" by the binder. C. T. JACOBI.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMAN will publish in two volumes early in 1893 'The Life of the Right Honourable Robert Lowe, Viscount Sherbrooke,' with a brief prefatory memoir of his kinsman Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, G.C.B., some time Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, afterwards Governor-General of Canada, and Commander-in-Chief of British North America. This biography of Lord Sherbrooke will embrace his entire public career, Australian as well as English, and has been written by Mr. Patchett Martin with the personal sanction of the late statesman and his family. In addition to the author's narrative of the school and college days of Robert Lowe there will be found early in the first volume an autobiographical fragment in which Winchester School and the Oxford of Gladstone, Selborne, and Arnold, of Pusey and Newman, are portrayed by one of the most brilliant of their contemporaries. The bulk of this volume, however, will be devoted to the period between 1843 and 1850, when Robert Lowe was a foremost member of the Legislative Council of Sydney, New South Wales—a

period that heralded the establishment of representative institutions in Australia, in which the future Chancellor of the Exchequer was most deeply concerned. The second volume will be entirely devoted to his subsequent English career, from 1850, when he returned to London, to 1883, when he was elevated to the House of Lords.

THE same firm will also publish in the autumn 'Fifty Years in the Making of Australian History,' by Sir Henry Parkes.

IN the September number of *Blackwood* will appear two further contributions touching on the burning question specially affecting Lancashire. One is from the pen of Mr. Holt Hallett, urging that the remedy lies in extending our trade in the East by the construction of an Indo-Burma-China railway, a subject which he has specially made his own; the other is by Mr. Warneford Moffatt on 'The Agricultural Interest and the Eight Hours Question.'

AMONGST the other articles in the number are 'Holy Wazan,' by Mr. Walter B. Harris, who in December, 1888, contributed to *Maga* an account of a trip penetrating into regions of fanaticism previously untrodden by European; another of Sir Herbert Maxwell's papers, this time on the popular subject of 'Games'; and a tale of love and crime in India, 'The Divination-Stone of Kāli.'

VOL. XIV. of Mr. Stevens's 'Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America, 1763-83,' Nos. 1372-1450, is nearly ready. The greater part of this volume consists of the correspondence of Lord Stormont, the British ambassador in Paris, a series begun in vol. xiii. With this series of letters are incorporated numerous papers from the French and other archives, the two volumes being in chronological sequence. The portion of Lord Stormont's correspondence covers the period of Dr. Franklin's arrival in Paris to negotiate for assistance from the French Government—an event viewed by Lord Stormont with great misgiving from his estimate of Dr. Franklin as a "subtle, artful man, void of all truth" (1386). Several further letters from Beaumarchais also appear in this volume.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will bring out this autumn new editions of the two volumes of poems, 'Swallow-Flights' and 'In the Garden of Dreams,' by Mrs. Chandler Moulton. 'In the Garden of Dreams' has gone through four editions in America, and 'Swallow-Flights,' first published in 1877, many more than that.

MR. GRAHAM WALLAS has found abundant materials for his life of Francis Place in a set of manuscript volumes in the British Museum, as well as in papers placed at his service by Place's grandson. Amongst the manuscripts is one in the nature of an autobiographical memoir, dealing somewhat fully with the political history of England between 1790 and 1844. A life of Place was to have been undertaken by Mr. Joseph Parkes, at one time member for Bridport, who was prevented from carrying out his intention.

MR. FRANK BARRETT's new novel 'Out of the Jaws of Death' will be published next week by Messrs. Cassell & Co. in three volumes.

MESSRS. CASSELL announce for next month a work on Rugby football, edited by the Rev. F. Marshall, supported by many eminent hands (?).

THE Authors' Club intend to attempt a new departure this autumn in the shape of social evenings. There will be no set topics of discussion, but on dates appointed beforehand the members will be invited to assemble for informal meetings and conversation.

A TRANSLATION, by Mr. T. Holmes, of Bertha v. Suttner's striking novel 'Down with Arms,' already noticed in our columns, is to be published shortly by Messrs. Longman.

'TWEEN SNOW AND FIRE: a Tale of the last Kafir War,' is the title of Mr. Bertram Mitford's new novel, which Mr. Heinemann will issue, uniform with the author's previous work, 'A Romance of the Cape Frontier,' early next month.

MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN announces for next week the second edition of 'The Naulahka,' by Rudyard Kipling and Wolcott Balestier, the first edition of 5,000 copies having been exhausted in a few weeks.

THE editor of the *Scottish Pulpit* announces a series of papers from the unpublished works of the late Norman Macleod, which will appear about the middle of September. The MSS. are being arranged by the Rev. Dr. John Macleod, of Govan, cousin of the late Dr. Norman.

MR. J. HORSEFALL TURNER, of Bradford, who has devoted much attention to Yorkshire literature, has in preparation 'Ten Thousand Yorkshire Books: a Handbook for Buyers and Sellers,' which he expects to have ready early in 1893. The volume will record works by Yorkshire authors and those referring to Yorkshire, as well as those printed in the county. The co-operation of publishers and authors is invited.

THE next volume of "The Book-lover's Library" will be 'Books in Chains, and other Bibliographical Miscellanies,' by the late William Blades. The volume will contain an introductory sketch by Mr. H. B. Wheatley on Mr. Blades's work as a bibliographer.

THE death is announced of Mr. John Wheldon, the dealer in old literature, Great Queen Street. More than half a century ago he was well known amongst London booksellers as a collector for the trade of books which were not readily obtainable in the usual course of business. He was in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

WE understand the knighthood conferred on Dr. Smith was entirely unexpected by the recipient, who first learned his distinction in the papers.

MR. G. G. MOULTON BARRETT writes:—

"In reference to a statement in the *Athenæum* of the 13th inst. that Mrs. Browning spent only 'her girlhood at Ledbury,' permit me to say that she lived at Hope End, about two miles and a half from Ledbury, for twenty-three years—from 1810 to 1833."

OUR attention has been called to an error in our last number, the name of one of the committee of the Society of Archivists having been given as Colvin Scott. It should be Colvill-Scott.

It is a subject of congratulation that the Whitworth legatees should have presented the historical library of the late Prof. Freeman to a public body like Owens College, Manchester.

THE *Eastern and Western Review*, hitherto published on the 1st of each month, will in future appear mid-monthly.

A POEM by Björnstjerne Björnson, called 'Over the Rocky Mountains,' and an article by Katharine Tynan, entitled 'Letters in Dublin,' will appear in the September number of the *Library Review*.

THE archivist Dr. Henning, of Zerbst, is reported to have discovered in the town library of that place another batch of letters from Luther and Melancthon, which have special reference to the course of the Reformation in the Anhalt territory in general, and at Zerbst in particular.

HERR T. H. FULANO, who seems to have been an eye-witness of the revolution in Brazil, is on the point of publishing a work entitled 'Der Sturz des Kaiserthrones in Brasilien und seine Folgen auf politischem und kirchlichem Gebiete.'

THE Basilian monk Padre Cozza, one of the Vatican librarians, has found amongst the newly acquired Borghese papyri a codex of the year 854, containing a grant of territory at Ravenna, made by a certain Johannes de Nobula or de Novalo, consul or governor of the city, in favour of the archbishop who then ruled that see and of his successors.

At a recent sale at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms a copy of Dickens's 'Strange Gentleman: a Comic Burletta,' realized 45*l.*; and the first edition of his 'Sketches of Young Couples,' and of Thackeray's 'Second Funeral of Napoleon,' sold for 8*l.* 15*s.* and 42*l.* respectively.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include a Return showing the Number of Persons who voted as Illiterates at Parliamentary Elections since April, 1891 (1*d.*); Science and Art, Thirty-ninth Report, with Appendices (2*s.*); and Further Correspondence respecting Polynesian Labour in Queensland (3*d.*).

SCIENCE

ELEMENTARY TREATISES.

Mineralogy. By Frederick H. Hatch. (Whittaker & Co.)—We are glad to find that Messrs. Whittaker devote one of the volumes in their "Library of Popular Science" to mineralogy, a study which nowadays hardly receives the attention that it deserves. Dr. Hatch attributes this to the greater attractiveness of biological investigation: whatever be the cause of this neglect, there can be no doubt that those who pass this science by overlook "an excellent training for the eye, the hand, and the judgment." The extreme beauty of crystals and the elegance of the laws controlling their formation and occurrence make mineralogy a fascinating study in spite of considerable initial difficulty; and it shares with botany and natural history the advantage of being to a great extent an open-air pursuit. Dr. Hatch's introductory sketch of the elements of this science will probably entice some readers to study minerals more deeply: we should advise these students, when they have fully mastered the contents of this volume, to read a comprehensive treatise on crystallography or descriptive mineralogy, rather than the "small text-books"

recommended by Dr. Hatch. Mineralogy is now so inadequately recognized in examinations that the "small text-book" may be almost dispensed with. Dr. Hatch divides his volume into two parts, the one treating of the characters of minerals, the second treating of their classification and description. The first part is mainly devoted to a sketch of crystallography, and herein the author is neither sufficiently scientific nor sufficiently popular, and in the attempt to deserve both epithets becomes uninteresting, and in some cases inaccurate. No explanation of crystallography can be really interesting which does not rest on a basis of accurate definition of the terms used. Now the axes of the crystallographer are similar to, and comparable with, those known to the student of analytical geometry; but owing to the suppression of all mention of parameters this fact is not apparent, hence the whole description of crystallographic form is confused. We are told that all crystals possess planes of symmetry; and further on we find the statement that in the triclinic system there is no plane of symmetry. We, in common with most readers, find these statements simply contradictory. Nor are these the only errors in Part I., for the statement of the laws of symmetry is so worded that the reader cannot help drawing the inference that the crystallographer depends in his investigation of crystals on linear measurements as much as on angular ones. To the general, wholly unscientific reader these may seem unimportant details. But to the reader who desires a real—if limited—knowledge of elementary mineralogy these verbal errors are serious stumbling-blocks, and they occur at the very outset of mineralogical study, where, from the nature of the science, difficulties are the greatest. For the phenomena connected with double refraction and polarization of light we are referred to the volume on 'Light' in this series. It is a grave defect in a volume even of popular mineralogy to leave out altogether an account of these phenomena. We have read the excellent volume on 'Light,' and to the best of our recollection the author, Sir H. Trueman Wood, mentions these phenomena, but refers the reader who wishes for further instruction to the volume on mineralogy or to larger works on the subject. So that Dr. Hatch rather leaves us in the lurch. The classification adopted in Part II., although not scientific, is admirably well adapted for the author's purpose. He makes four classes—rock-forming minerals, ores, salts and useful minerals other than ores, and fourthly, gems. The most important minerals in each class are described, and as most of them, excepting the gems, are found in our own country, this part of the work is really interesting. The descriptions are clear and accurate—in some instances greater detail would have been welcome—and undoubtedly Part II. is well arranged and carefully compiled. The interest and usefulness of the descriptive sections are enhanced by lists of synonyms and localities.

Volcanoes: Past and Present. By Edward Hull, LL.D., F.R.S. (Scott.)—Dr. Hull contributes to the "Contemporary Science Series" an eminently readable volume on volcanoes and earthquakes. It will find numerous readers among intelligent people scientifically inclined, to whom these most brilliant cosmic phenomena must always be of great interest. His descriptions of eruptions and earthquakes are vivid, and the explanatory paragraphs are clear, precise, and never misleading. In contrasting rival theories, or more or less contradictory narratives, Dr. Hull always puts the case fairly, and helps the reader to form a correct conclusion for himself; and he is happily free from the arrogant dogmatism that sometimes characterizes the scientific expert. In the introductory chapters the reader makes acquaintance with the most interesting historic notices of eruptions, and the views held concerning them in ancient and modern times. A synopsis is given of the views

of the vulcanologists of the earlier part of this century, as well as of those now living, and we are told what works will be most helpful to students. After adequately describing the form, structure, and composition of volcanic mountains and their geographical distribution, Dr. Hull takes the reader to the principal active and extinct, or dormant, volcanoes of Europe. These, with the aid of excellent diagrams—some recent, some drawn from the older works of Scrope, Sir W. Hamilton, and others—are brought before him with accuracy and simplicity. In succeeding chapters the tertiary volcanic regions in our own islands, and the somewhat earlier volcanic areas in our colonies and elsewhere, are described. The descriptions of some of the tertiary and pre-tertiary volcanic districts are so short as to be little more than bibliographical notices; as such they are undoubtedly useful; but so far as usefulness goes in describing areas unknown to the reader, or unvisited by him, they might without loss have been omitted. Part VI. is devoted to the consideration in more detail of certain recent special volcanic and seismic phenomena. The volcanic eruption selected is that of Krakatoa in 1883. This eruption and its concomitant phenomena are graphically described, and a map is given exhibiting the chain of eruptive cones to which Krakatoa belongs. Krakatoa is situated in the channel between Sumatra and Java; but, oddly enough, Dr. Hull does not insert *Sunda*, the name of the strait, and he leaves the islands Sumatra and Java nameless on the map. It may be that he is justified in assuming that everybody knows exactly where these places are; but the geographical conversations of every-day life lead us to think that there are persons whose notions of the Malay Archipelago gain in definiteness when they see the names of places in print on a map. Dr. Hull supplies an interesting chapter on lunar volcanoes, and discusses fairly and clearly the theories of volcanic action and earthquakes now prevalent in the geological world.

Milling Machines and Processes. By Paul N. Haslück. (Crosby Lockwood & Son.)—The shaping of metals with rotary cutters, generally termed milling, was brought under public notice for the first time at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, when the novel American universal milling machines were exhibited, although the process had been known and employed to some extent during the previous half century. This is the first book which has been exclusively devoted to the subject; and the author's object has been to set forth the principles and advantages of milling, to describe the various machines employed, and to point out the numerous purposes to which milling can be applied, in the hope of extending the utility of the process and obtaining for it a much wider adoption and the fuller recognition of its value which it deserves. The success and development of the system were long delayed by the expense and difficulty of accurately sharpening the hardened steel cutters, for when the cutter had to be softened for sharpening and hardened again its accuracy was greatly impaired, whilst the process was costly and tedious. Now, however, the cutter is resharpened in a few minutes by the small solid emery wheel of the modern cutter-grinding machine, without loss of accuracy; so that the trustworthiness and utility of the process of milling have been completely established. There are, indeed, some kinds of work to which milling cannot be applied; but within the wide range of its operations, which is capable of considerable extension, the milling machine possesses the same superiority in rapidity, exactness, and delicacy of finish that the circular saw has over the hand saw. A milling machine is undoubtedly much more costly than a machine tool adapted for a single purpose; but besides the variety of operations to which a milling machine can be applied, the number of the cutters and the speed at which they rotate enable the work to be much more rapidly accomplished, at a far less

cost, and with little loss of time in sharpening. The use of milling machines might be advantageously extended to general machine construction, and to the finishing of numerous parts of machine tools, engines, and machinery; and these machines should in the future supersede to a great extent the simpler machine tools, and form an essential adjunct to a well-equipped workshop. After explaining the great capabilities and advantages of milling, and describing, by the aid of numerous illustrations, the principal forms of cutters employed, the author proceeds to give examples of milling work, affording an idea of the variety of operations which can be thus accomplished. Eleven chapters are devoted to concise descriptions of various types of milling machines, ninety different machines being illustrated in the text; and the name of the maker and the principal dimensions and weight of the machine are appended in each case. The varieties of cutters are next further considered, and also the material used for them, their form, and details of their manufacture; and then follow chapters on the attachments employed for milling and other appliances, and the methods of grinding the cutters. Lastly, illustrations are given of the manner in which milling is carried out; and the suitable speeds of rotation according to the nature of the work, the rate of feed, and other particulars are discussed. The book is thoroughly practical, it is written in a clear style, and the descriptions are simplified throughout by copious illustrations. Altogether a complete exposition is provided of the processes of milling as they exist at the present time, the extent of their capabilities, and their prospects of future development, which cannot fail to interest all practical engineers and mechanics who may be concerned in the production of machines.

An Elementary Manual of New Zealand Entomology. By C. V. Hudson. (West, Newman & Co.)—This book is a popular introduction to New Zealand entomology, not pretending to any scientific position, but rather resembling the style and object of the several works written by the late Rev. J. G. Wood, by which an interest in the subject is sought to be aroused, preparatory to subsequent study on more extended principles. Hence it is a publication to be noticed rather than criticized, and its value to European entomologists will be found in the records of habits and life-histories, often well detailed, of some of the New Zealand insects illustrated by the author. Very interesting to the entomologist are these episodes of insect life, so seldom recorded with reference to exotic species, and often so little known to those who restrict themselves to purely classificatory studies. The insect fauna of New Zealand does not exhibit those gorgeous species beloved by the iconographer and chromo-lithographer, but twenty-one coloured plates are given, which enable a correct impression to be formed of the general facies of the entomology of this insular area. Some of these species were figured nearly forty years ago in the Rev. Richard Taylor's 'Te Ika a Maui,' but beyond illustrations of Lepidoptera, little has been portrayed in other orders of insects. Mr. Hudson's book should be well received in New Zealand, and provide a model school prize for some years to come.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

MESSRS. BARTHOLOMEW & Co. have issued the prospectus of an English edition of Berghaus's 'Physical Atlas,' edited by Mr. J. G. Bartholomew and Dr. H. R. Mill, who will be assisted by Sir Archibald Geikie, Prof. James Geikie, Dr. John Murray, Dr. A. Buchan, Prof. Bayley Balfour, and other specialists. This English edition will consist altogether of one hundred maps, as compared with seventy-five maps to be found in the German edition.

Capt. Ugo Ferrandi has recently left Italy for

Barawa, on the East African seaboard, whence he will make another effort to reach the headwaters of the Jub, his former attempt having failed. A second Italian explorer, Signor Vittorio Bötto, left at the same time for Berbera and Harar, and proposes to reach the Upper Jub by way of Kafa. It is to be hoped that these Italians, unlike most of their travelling countrymen, have qualified themselves for making scientific observations. As Mr. Astor Chanler and Lieut. von Höhnelt propose likewise to make an attempt to reach the Upper Jub, we may reasonably expect to receive trustworthy information on the sources of that river.

Ten parts of the new edition of Keith Johnston's well-known *Royal Atlas* have now been published. Among the more recent maps that of the Mediterranean is more particularly attractive.

A new *Geological Map of Scotland*, "reduced chiefly from the Ordnance and Geological Surveys under the direction of Sir Archibald Geikie," has just been published by Messrs. J. Bartholomew & Co., of Edinburgh, on a scale of ten miles to the inch. Forty-four geological formations are indicated by colours, and several sections across the country are given. The map abounds in detail, is clearly printed, and deserving of the highest commendation.

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* publishes the paper on 'The Migrations of the Races of Men Considered Historically,' which was read by Prof. James Bryce at the inaugural meeting of the London branch of the Scottish Geographical Society—a branch, by-the-by, which has ceased to exist since the Council of the Royal Geographical Society conceded to members of provincial societies the privilege of attending its meetings. Mr. Silva White, who, we regret to learn, has resigned the secretaryship of the Scottish Society, publishes in the same valued periodical a thoughtful article on the 'National Functions of the Imperial Institute': an article which we commend to the attention of those whom it concerns.

A complete history of the discovery of the north-west coast of North America has never been published, and the lengthy paper on the subject by so competent and painstaking a writer as Prof. E. Gelich, which fills over a hundred pages of the *Mittheilungen* of the Vienna Geographical Society, will therefore be received with interest. The author begins his narrative with a discourse on the apocryphal Anian Strait, which was supposed to afford a communication between the Atlantic and the Northern Pacific, and carries it forward to the year 1837, when Dease and Simpson, having descended the Mackenzie River, arrived at Point Barrow. Ten small maps illustrate this valuable historical essay.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

PARTS II. and III. of Vol. V. of the *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie* contain some valuable papers and many excellent illustrations. Mr. A. Ernst describes (in English) three stone yokes from Mexico, forming part of a collection of antiquities recently deposited in the Museo Nacional of Caracas by Señor J. M. Bolívar. One is of the type called by Strebel "frog-like" (*Archiv*, vol. iii. p. 54). The second is very curious. It bears upon the sides figures representing a man and woman respectively, each bearing a crozier-like ornament, or ceremonial *atlatl*, or spear-thrower, and in front two figures of children in attitudes of apparent excitement. Mr. Ernst suggests as an interpretation that the scene represents a father and mother of high social standing, who offer to sacrifice their offspring to appease a wrathful deity, and forms a memorial token of an extraordinary event or a sacred badge of honour to those who, by such an act, had become the saviours of their people. The third is also remarkable as possessing the unique feature of a connecting bar of stone closing the yoke and

giving it in some respects the appearance of a collar, like those found in the Antilles, which Mr. Hamy has suggested might possibly have been worn by chiefs in public dances as a test of strength. Prof. Schlegel, in an editorial note, cites as a parallel case a custom in old Gallia by which the young men were obliged each year to wear in a dance the same iron girdle, to prove that they had not grown fatter (misprinted "father") by laziness. Mr. Ernst is not satisfied with this interpretation, and prefers Mr. Strebel's view that the yokes are memorial tokens or badges of honour. Baron von Hoevell, the Resident of Ambon, describes (in Dutch) the dresses and ornaments worn by priestesses and dancing girls in a festival termed "mapasaoe," as observed by him in a visit to Mooton on March 20th, 1891. Dr. Axel Heikel, of Helsingfors, contributes (in German) an interesting article on the development and extension of types of buildings in the Finnish provinces, illustrated by drawings and plans of dwelling-houses of the Mordvins, the Estlanders, the Finns, and others. M. G. van Vloten, of Leyden, describes (in French) the flags in use at the festival in commemoration of the martyrdom of Hussein, as celebrated at Teheran during the first ten days of Moharrem.

Dr. Schmeltz, the editor-in-chief of the *Archiv*, requests those of his correspondents who desire to assist him by sending him books or separate copies of memoirs, to address them to him direct at 69, Rapenburg, Leyden, rather than to the office of the publisher.

The report of the Corresponding Societies Committee, presented to the British Association at its recent meeting at Edinburgh, records only thirty-one contributions by local societies to anthropological research during the year 1891-2, as against the forty enumerated in the previous year. They proceed from fifteen separate societies. The Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society again heads the list with five papers on prehistoric archaeology, folk-lore, language, and antiquities. The Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society again follows with four papers on prehistoric remains, folk-lore, cremation in neolithic times, and archaeology. The Philosophical Society of Glasgow and the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club have three papers each, those in the Scottish society dealing with language and heredity, and the Irish with flint implements and Celtic ecclesiastical remains. Two anthropological papers each were published by the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club (stone implements and ancient British urns), the Essex Field Club (ancient remains at Epping and Felstead), the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (sculptured and inscribed stones), the Burton-on-Trent Natural History and Archaeological Society (some ancient Burton manuscripts), and the Marlborough College Natural History Society (anthropometric statistics and early sculptured stones). The six societies which each published one anthropological paper are in Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Bristol, and Cardiff.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

The planet Mercury attains his greatest western elongation from the sun on the 11th prox.; and, as his declination exceeds at the time that of the sun by more than 7°, he will probably be visible in the early morning, very near the sickle of Leo. Venus will be at greatest western elongation on the morning of the 19th. She will then be in the constellation Cancer, but a few days afterwards will enter Leo, and pass within a very short distance of Regulus (called Kalb-al-aser, the Lion's Heart, by the Arabs) early in October. Mars will be in close conjunction with the moon on the morning of the 4th prox., and reach his perihelion on the evening of the 7th, the day after full moon. He is still in Capricornus, but will enter

Aquarius early in October. Jupiter is still in Pisces, and rises now between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening; about half-past 6 by the end of next month. Saturn will be in conjunction with the sun on the 25th prox., and not be visible for more than a month, after which he will reappear before sunrise.

In Circular No. 33 of the Wolsingham Observatory Mr. Espin states that having heard from Mr. H. Corder that Nova Aurigæ had again increased in brightness, he examined it on the 21st inst., and found the magnitude as much as 9.2. The spectrum was monochromatic, with one intense line (500 ?).

The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac for the year 1895 has recently been published, under the superintendence of Prof. Newcomb, the data being arranged on the same system as that followed in previous years from 1882. Of three partial solar eclipses which will take place in 1895, the first two are very small, and the third (on September 18th) will be visible only in the Southern Ocean, and the greatest phase (about three-quarters of the sun's diameter) within 30° of the South Pole.

We have received the number of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for June. The principal matter contained in it is Prof. Tacchini's account of his solar observations at Rome (supplemented by those of his assistant, Signor Palazzo) during the second quarter of the present year. They show continued increase in all classes of solar phenomena, and there can be no doubt that we are now rapidly approaching a period of maximum activity.

THE SCHOENER GLOBE OF 1523.

Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio.

MR. C. H. COOTE, in his interesting article on 'Maximilianus Transylvanus' in the *Athenæum* for July 16th, adheres to his original opinion that 1523 is the correct date of this supposed Schöner globe. I have not had the opportunity of consulting Mr. Coote's edition of Henry Stevens's 'Johann Schöner,' which possibly may discuss the point I desire to bring up. It seems to me, however, that the history of the variations of the Papal demarcation line offers a clue to the date of this globe. The line is drawn on this globe as the Spaniards drew it after the sessions of the Badajos Junta, which closed May 31st, 1524, and as it is drawn on the map of 1527, sometimes attributed to Ferdinand Columbus, and on Ribero's map of 1529.

The Victoria, the surviving ship of Magellan's expedition, reached Seville September 3rd, 1522. The expedition had for one of its prime objects the determination of the situation of the Moluccas with relation to the demarcation line as settled by the treaty of Tordesillas. The report that was brought back was in favour of the Spanish claims. This brought the Spaniards and Portuguese into a sharp antagonism over the question of ownership of the Moluccas, and February 4th, 1523, Charles V. sent ambassadors to Portugal to propose a joint expedition to fix the demarcation line. The King of Portugal rejected the proposal. A year later the Badajos Junta was agreed upon.

Now it seems unlikely that a German geographer in 1523 should have confidently drawn the line of demarcation in exact accord with the Spanish assertions as they were presented in 1524, and in exact accord with Spanish maps drawn after the Badajos Junta in 1527 and 1529. If this globe had been made in 1523 it would most likely have omitted the demarcation line, as Schöner's earlier globes did. So far as the maps accessible to me indicate, it was the first one to show the whereabouts of the line in the Antipodes. On this globe the line is drawn through the middle of the Malacca peninsula. Is it likely that the extreme Spanish position would be taken while the matter was in a litigation which promised some chance of settlement within a year?

Further, Gomara tells us that in conformity to the Spanish position the maps thereafter made were to place the line so that Sumatra fell on the Spanish side (Gomara, 'Hist. Gen. de las Indias,' i. leaf 141, reverse, Antwerp ed. of 1554). It seems to me, then, quite probable that this globe was made later than May, 1524; and, on the other side, earlier than April, 1529, when by the treaty of Saragossa Charles V. surrendered his claim to the Moluccas to the King of Portugal for 350,000 ducats. There would seem to be no good reason why a globe made so late as 1540, Nordenskiöld's date, should record a location of the demarcation line which had been disputed by the Portuguese, and the territorial advantages of which the Spaniards had given up for a money consideration. The conclusion, then, is that this particular globe was not constructed before May, 1524, or later than April, 1529.

EDWARD G. BOURNE.

Science Gossip.

HOMŒOPATHIC medicine has lost one of the foremost of its practitioners in Dr. John James Drysdale, who died on Saturday last at Beech Lawn, Waterloo, Liverpool. He was born in Aberdeen in 1817, and studied at Edinburgh University, taking his M.D. degree in 1838, in which year he also became licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, and subsequently F.R.M.S. In 1841 he was one of the founders of the Liverpool Homœopathic Dispensary, and was editor of the *British Journal of Homœopathy* from its commencement.

THE Hon. Alfred Deakin, late Chief Secretary of Victoria, who, some years ago visited America with the object of investigating Californian methods of irrigation, and who subsequently was responsible for the Government assistance afforded to the start of the Chaffey Irrigation Settlements in Victoria as well as of a number of state subsidized irrigation trusts, is about to issue a work on Indian irrigation. The book records the impressions of a visit paid to India last year, when Mr. Deakin traversed that country with a view to inspecting the irrigation works and gathering hints for adoption in Australia. Special interest attaches to the publication regarded in the light of a purely outside view of the British works policy in India. The book, which is entitled 'Irrigated India,' will be published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., of London and Calcutta.

We regret to hear that Sir Richard Owen's physical condition, which has for many months past been very satisfactory, is now such as to give cause for very considerable anxiety to his friends.

MR. HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM, who was acting as Governor of the Mauritius during the calamitous cyclone of April 29th, and who has since received well-merited promotion, will contribute an account of that catastrophe to *Blackwood* for September. The acting Governor was at Réduit during the hurricane, and drove next day to Port Louis through the centre of the havoc and devastation described in his narrative.

FINE ARTS

Histoire de la Sculpture grecque. Par Maxime Collignon, Professeur adjoint à la Faculté des Lettres de Paris. Tome Premier. Ouvrage illustré. (Paris, Firmin-Didot & Co.)

THIS first volume of a history of Greek sculpture—a handsome volume, excellently illustrated—comprises the period from the earliest times to the epoch of the great masters of the fifth century B.C. It has

been written to supply a deficiency which the author experienced, as Professor of Classical Archaeology at the Sorbonne, of a text-book which should take due account of the remains of primitive and archaic Hellenic art which have recently been brought to light in such surprising abundance. A previous connexion with the French archaeological school at Athens, the scene of many of the most important of these discoveries, gave him peculiar opportunity for the study of which we have here the very satisfactory results. If it were only in consequence of the suddenness and abundance of these revelations of forms of primeval art hitherto all but unknown, M. Collignon's work would deserve attention from those who are familiar with the general history in the works of Dr. Murray, Mrs. Lucy Mitchell, and Mr. Perry. It will be found supplementary to these in detail and in scope, and has a charm of its own in frank sobriety and gracefulness of style—a great relief after the oppressive even when most instructive lucubrations of Lübke, Overbeck, and others their compatriots.

The exposition of an æsthetic theory is deliberately left aside by the author, and with the memory of what impressions such expositions have usually left on the mind, the omission might excite gratitude. Yet even as æthics is the theory of morals, and a history of morals written with no reference to such a theory as a standard, or to only a bad one, must be unsatisfactory, an æsthetic—a theory of beautiful appreciations as æthics is of moral—seems an indispensable introduction to a history of art. But in both cases we may usually conclude that in view of the difficulty of formulating a convincing theory *a priori*, it is better to regard the history as an assemblage of instances by the comparison of which among themselves the student may work his way inductively towards some ultimate general conclusions. And perhaps there is no absolute need of haste; the best moral actions, if they had to wait on the power to formulate a theoretical justification, would often be suspended indefinitely; and he is often not the worst connoisseur who "is pleased he knows not why and cares not wherefore." It may, therefore, be enough for one who would enter into the spirit of Greek sculpture to keep in view, as M. Collignon recommends him, at least its leading principle—the expression of the characteristic endowments of the living and acting human being in representations of the human form.

From this point of view there is scarcely a glimpse of sculptural interest in the Mycenaean period as known to us by remains. Flat terra-cotta images of rudest disproportion, which seem rather symbols than figures of a nature goddess, are common to Hissarlik, Attica, and Peloponnesus, but from mere rude formality of pose are at most to be accepted as uncertain predecessors of the pillar-like figures of the Artemis of Delos and Hera of Samos. Such figures as these latter are at the head of a series of uninterrupted development both in design and execution, but anteriorly we have nothing to look to but a blank void, uncertain in extent and undefined by marks and circumstances of introduction or transition.

Proper Greek sculpture then, as known to us, begins with two well-marked types. One is the goddess standing erect with arms close to the figure, and, in contrast to the primitive idols, fully and even elaborately draped; the other type, of which the Mycenaean remains supply no analogue whatever, is a god almost as formal in attitude, of developed manly proportions, and entirely nude. M. Collignon points out that the almost earliest examples, by the pendent arms with closed hands and the uniform slight advance of the left foot, betray an Egyptian model; he fails, however, to advert to the bearing of the characteristic nudity on a very cardinal question of history.

In the wrestling match in the Iliad Ajax and Ulysses are not nude like later champions; and, according to Greek traditions, it was only in the Olympic foot-race at Olympia in 665, or as late as 593 B.C., some century before the battle of Salamis, that all covering was dispensed with. It is in favour of a late date that Thucydides speaks of the adoption of the practice as quite recent; Plato observes, as if by no means sharing the prejudice, that to the barbarians it still appeared absurd and unseemly, and assigns the origination of it to the Lacedæmonians, with whose customs, even in respect to the female sex, it certainly seems to harmonize. However this may be, we cannot but suppose that the habit had become familiar and as much a matter of course as we find it in later times, before a nude figure could become the accepted ideal of Apollo. In this case we obtain at least a relative date in the histories of art and of manners, which applies also to painted black-figure vases of a very early class.

The author, availing himself of well-selected and well-executed illustrations, is particularly successful in tracing the progress of these types from absolute rudeness to an elaborate archaism which merits to be dignified as a style. As technical skill improved more ambitious attempts were made to imitate in marble the drapery which the wardrobes of the goddesses, as recorded in inscriptions, supplied so abundantly for dressing their figures in the temples by the hands of special priestesses. The imitation was heightened by colour in patterns and borders, and if the drapery clung close to the figure, it was relieved by arrangement in pendent or sweeping curves of elaborate pleats and formal folds. The frontispiece of the volume is a beautiful representation of the most elaborate of the archaic polychrome feminine statues which have been recovered in wonderful preservation from the excavations on the Athenian Acropolis. The face has still the unmodified fixed smile and the sloping narrow eyes of ruder examples, the hair is worked in a minutely arranged system of curls and tresses, and the folds of the costume are elaborated with every grace that is compatible with absence of any indication of movement. An entire history, it seems, should lie between this figure and busts represented in another plate, which, retaining all other marks of archaic treatment, exhibit features which have now the charm of regularity, and where the formal smile has become absolutely evanescent. The large number of these figures, which only a certain stateliness redeems from an imputa-

tion of being tawdry and overdressed, must have made the Acropolis gay before it was desolated by the soldiers of Xerxes. We see their successors, as rendered by the pure and perfected art, in the girls of the southern portico of the Erechtheum.

The nude masculine type—a type of manly vigour in immortal youth, adult but beardless—is preserved in ancient remains in curiously progressive development. The strictest archaism relaxes as the feet of the columnar figure separate and one slightly advances while still the weight of the body rests equally on both; the arms become detached from the side, then one bends at the elbow and extends a hand, and, even more important, the inactive arm takes the natural line of ease and rest. The Naxian inscribed bronze presents such an Apollo with the oil bottle of the gymnast, and earlier figures give to the god that stoutness of thigh which is the Homeric sign of general muscular power, and induced the Society of Dilettanti in its earliest days to engrave the Choiseul-Gouffier figure as 'The Athletic Apollo.' It is even in a degree retained to qualify the predominant gracefulness of the Apollo Belvedere. M. Collignon enables us to pursue the crude ideal to its double culmination in the Apollo of Miletus by Canachus, identified by coins and a bronze figure, of which a beautiful heliograph is given, and then in the Apollo Alexicacus of Calamis, of which the statue in the British Museum, already referred to, is the best of a number of extant copies.

By these sculptors we are led on to the verge of that most sudden and astonishing transition to the perfect art of Phidias. We are rightly reminded that account is to be taken of the concurrent advance of vase painting; and Phidias began as a painter. The excavations have brought fragments to light which prove that already in the pre-Persic period draughtsmen had made the great step of renouncing the archaic features and set smile, and one marble head has also been recovered which precisely corresponds with a vase so dated, in modernized cast of features, though it was still in all respects conventionally coloured. M. Collignon observes, "We can scarcely be wrong in dating this head a very short time before 480 B.C." This is one example of a tendency which besets him to speak confidently of dates within twenty or thirty years in an obscure period by an inference from style. But the fallacy is obvious. We have an instructive warning in the definite records of Italian art, of which the progress is so similar. It might be possible, under guidance of differences of style alone, to arrange the works of one master—say Raphael—in true chronological order; but to adopt them as a calendar for arranging the works of others would be to expose ourselves to errors in one direction or the other of more than a quarter of a century. In the history of Greek art we have to be content—and it is much—if we can trace a general periodic advance within certain rather wide limits.

The names of numerous Greek sculptors otherwise unrecorded have recently come to light by inscriptions, any one of whom may have had the importance of a Fra Bartolommeo in painting. Myron is renowned for giving a greater flexibility and variety of action to the figure, and his

Discobolos and Satyr, known by copies—for the attribution of the latter is not to be shaken by Dr. Murray—attest the merit; yet what has he to teach sculptors in these respects which they might not have learnt from masters of the admirable technique and varied composition of the Æginetan pediments?

The present volume only brings the history down to the commencement of the career of Phidias; the continuation in the next will be the more trying test of the author's feeling and power of setting forth the sense and sentiment of the true grand style. For what he has done up to this point we can recommend the work especially to those students who duly apprehend that for the Greeks above all people a history is no proper history at all which does not have constant regard to their history in art.

The tone of the work is delightfully liberal and frank. The author is always ready to do justice to the opinions of others, and also—perhaps as rare a merit—to his own. However intricate or difficult may be a question, it is not his way to simply state both sides and “dismiss the controversy bleeding the more entangled by the hearing”; he ever bravely sums up, if only to this effect: “What we may at least arrive at with some confidence appears to be this.” His views are constantly sagacious, remarkably unbiassed, and we read on unapprehensive of vexation of soul at finding what has been fairly proved by others ignored for the sake of starting a paradox of his own. We give this specimen of his style:—

“Où les maîtres archaïques excellent, c'est dans la science technique. Marbre ou bronze, ils mettent en œuvre les matériaux de la statue avec une conscience, une habileté de métier qui n'ont jamais été dépassées. Sans doute les détails d'exécution les absorbent parfois à l'excès; ils s'attardent aux minuties; ils oublient de se mettre à distance. Mais n'en est-il pas ainsi dans une vie d'artiste bien ordonnée? Au début, des études soutenues et serrées, où le style gagne en précision, au détriment de la liberté; plus tard une manière plus large, où la science acquise se déploiera sans effort; c'est l'histoire des grands maîtres de tous les temps; c'est aussi celle de l'art hellénique.”

St. Mark's; or, the Mayor's Chapel, Bristol (formerly called the Church of the Gaunts).
By W. R. Barker. (Bristol, Hemmons.)

MR. BARKER has chosen an interesting text for an architectural and ecclesiastical discourse, and he has treated his subject with laudable skill. There is always something quaint and unexpected in a mediæval sermon, and if that sermon be expressed in the stones of a mediæval church there is sure to be distinct character either in features of construction or in associations with the past, or probably in both these respects. Mr. Barker signs himself a member of the Council of Bristol, and as one of the fathers of his honourable city he has supplemented his civic functions by intelligent research into the history of the thirteenth century chapel or church (for St. Mark's Church and the Mayor's Chapel are one and the same fabric) appropriated to the use of the Mayor and Corporation. With evident enthusiasm for his subject, he has been successful in forming for the first time a

lucid narrative of the hitherto obscure vicissitudes of a foundation that in the course of over six centuries has suffered conversion to uses somewhat distinct from its original design, which in complete structural form was to include the celebration of daily masses and to afford regular help to the destitute. St. Mark's, or the Gaunts' Hospital, was, in fact, the St. Cross of old Bristowe. Like its prototype at Winchester, it was for the daily relief of a hundred poor, whose spiritual as well as temporal interests were not despised; though whether they were required, as at St. Cross, to recite the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed, instead, as in more refined times, of picking oakum or breaking stones in exchange for their dole, is not said.

The hospital was founded in 1220 by Maurice Berkeley, who took his mother's surname of Gaunt, she being a daughter of the house of Framlyngham. Maurice de Gaunt was grandson of Robert Fitzharding, the first of the Berkeleys, and builder of the great abbey of Augustinian canons on the south side of “Billeswicke,” now College Green; the Gaunts' Hospital being on the north side of the same open space. “So shines a good deed in a naughty world,” or rather a naughty world so defeats a good deed, that the house here built and endowed for the children of poverty by Maurice and his continuators in the beneficent work has long been alienated from its original purpose, even its name being forgotten; for we no longer hear of the Gaunts' Hospital and Chapel, but of the Mayor's Chapel and no hospital. Though Robert Fitzharding had no intention of establishing a cathedral, the Reformation conversion of his abbey into a cathedral church made him practically the founder of a cathedral. Neither had Maurice de Gaunt the notion of founding a chapel for the mayors of Bristol, of whom his grandsire was one of the earliest; but it so happens that instead of twice fifty starving varlets in coats of frieze crowding daily at the almonry gate, about fifty vermilion-robed aldermen and brother councillors, with the gilded mayor at their head, in company with their wives and sweet daughters, occupy the sanctuary on the first day of the week. And neither their right nor their taste is to be questioned in the adoption of this beautiful chapel for their Sunday devotions. It is their own, for the Corporation bought it, as the men of Tewkesbury did their abbey, and saved the fabric from destruction at a time when the religious houses on the Avon were being made as desolate as the temples on the Euphrates. In mediæval days the civic body divided their Advent Sundays between the churches of the Dominicans and Franciscans on the same Avon, not one stone of either of which churches remains. Happily, after the poor had been sent empty away from the despoiled hospital of the Gaunts, instead of hungry courtiers being filled with the good things left, the buildings and landed estates of the convent were acquired (1542) by the city authorities at the cost of 1,000*l*. This proved no bad bargain for their successors, for when in 1838 a portion of the same estates, situated near Bridgewater, consisting of 1,360 acres of land, were sold under the direction of the Lords of the

Treasury, the estimated value had increased to 100,000*l*.

When the London Huguenot Society met at Bristol in 1890, with Sir A. H. Layard as their leader, much interest was taken by the members in St. Mark's Chapel, on account of the place having formerly served for the devotions of a congregation of their Protestant forefathers, who had been driven from their French home (1687) with as little ceremony as the cloistral brothers whom they here superseded had been ejected from St. Mark's. The simple, unadorned ritual of the Huguenots must have strongly contrasted with that of the old fraternity of the Gaunts, who, with their thuribles and solemn chants, in their sombre gowns relieved with a red shield and white cross, the badge of their house, for three centuries here held their own.

Mr. Barker's work is a solid contribution to the conventional history of a typical old English borough. It is curious that St. Mark's, despite its intense mediævalism of character, its pictured windows, monumental sculpture of knights in chain and in plate armour, canopied niches, abundant tabernacle work, and profusion of grotesque carving, should be the one Bristol church for which Chatterton did not create a history, and should be the only one, we believe, that he has not even named. In the present scholarly volume, with its refined and careful engraved illustrations, handsome typography, and good index, we must express real satisfaction.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT CARDIFF.

THE forty-ninth annual Congress of this Association opened at Cardiff on Monday, the 22nd, under the presidency of the Bishop of Llandaff, who was not, however, able to be present. A long day's excursion was organized to enable those who had arrived in the town on the previous Saturday to see some interesting antiquities before the further accessions to the party, which were likely to take place during the day, could arrive. Starting before 10 a.m., the first halting-place was at the ruined mansion or “Place” of Llantrithyd, where Mr. T. Mansel Franklen and Mr. S. Williams pointed out the plan of the house, and views were exhibited showing the front and interior in 1846, before the dilapidations had proceeded very far. This was a seat of the Basset family, and it was also held by the Mansels of Margam. There is a fine monument in the adjacent church, erected in 1597 by Elizabeth, daughter of John Basset and wife of Anthony Mansel, to the memory of her father and mother. The details of the ornamental carving of this tomb were pointed out as somewhat unusual; and a helmet, which was said to have been used by Basset as part of his armour, created discussion, some of the party considering that the lightness of the metal and other indications rather pointed it out as a show helmet, never intended as a practical weapon of defence, than as a genuine piece of armour. The tower of Cowbridge Church, to which town the party then proceeded, was examined, and the gateway and remains of the town walls detained the visitors very briefly; and proceeding on their way, they next halted at the Edwardian gateway of St. Quintin's Castle, Llanblethian, where two different methods of working the portcullis with balance weights were pointed out by Mr. E. P. L. Brock. The mansion at Llanmihangel is a good example of a fifteenth century Welsh house, and the arms carved on the fireplace were explained to the

party. The church, which stands close by, has the tower pierced with arrow slits for defensive purposes when need arose, as was occasionally the case. In the churchyard are the base stones of a standing cross, and a curious effigy which appears to have been turned out of the church within a comparatively recent period. Flemingstone, where there is a good thirteenth century effigy of Joan Fleming, and old Beaupré mansion, which is rich in possessing a very beautiful porch, built in 1600 by Sir Thomas Johns, Knt., were then visited and described, and the party returned at a somewhat late hour after a short rest at St. Hilary, where they were received by Mr. T. Mansel Franken.

On Tuesday, the 23rd, the Mayor of Cardiff, Mr. Alderman Thomas Rees, received the party at the Town Hall, and expressed a cordial welcome on the part of the Corporation authorities, and pointed out that within an easy radius of the town might be found antiquarian remains of various descriptions well worthy the investigations of the society, which had met on this occasion on purpose to study and elucidate them. The party proceeded to Margam Abbey, at the invitation of Miss Talbot, and there Mr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., read a paper on the history of the abbey, illustrating his remarks with an exhibition of three ancient charters from among the abbey muniments, which he has recently catalogued at Miss Talbot's desire. He pointed out that there were now plenty of materials for preparing an exhaustive history of the abbey, as Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A., of Llantrissant, had gathered up and printed in three volumes an extensive series of deeds from the British Museum, the Record Office, the muniments of Margam and Penrice, and other places, which set at rest the hitherto obscure points concerning the foundation. The first site was not far off, at Pendar, higher up the hill which overlooks the present site. The date of foundation is 1147, and the text of the foundation charter has happily been found set forth at length in a later inexpressum. Mr. E. P. L. Brock, F.S.A., then described the architectural remains, and criticized some of the recent alterations in the church. The inscribed stones were a source of much attraction, and the party were greatly pleased with the manifest care taken to preserve the antiquities of this ancient monastery from injury and decay.

In the evening Mr. Allan Wyon, F.S.A., hon. treasurer, exhibited a large series of casts of the judicial seals of the Great Sessions for Wales, derived from examples in the British Museum and his own collections, and read a well-prepared paper upon them, dealing with the political, heraldic, and artistic points which they illustrate. Mr. Stephen Williams described his excavations and investigations at Talley Abbey, and Mr. J. C. Carter read a paper on the Priory Church of Chepstow.

A CLUE TO THE ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION OF STONEHENGE.

August 22, 1892.

It is twenty years since I drew attention in the columns of the *Athenæum* to the megalithic remains in Malta, Sardinia, and on the Mediterranean coasts, which I was then visiting for the purpose of identifying and verifying the sites described in Fergusson's 'Rude Stone Monuments,' which had just appeared. I was particularly struck by the occurrence of true trilithons and pseudo-trilithons (i.e., doorways cut through a solid block and the upper portion carved so as to resemble an imposed capstone and the sides to represent two upright pillars); but unfortunately I was unable to extend my tour, as contemplated, to the Balearic Islands. Recently the account of the ruins in Mashonaland and the plans of them published in the *Proceedings of the Geographical Society* by Mr. Theodore Bent and Mr. Swan aroused anew my interest by their resemblance to the ruins of

Hagiar Khem and the nurhags of Sardinia. Mean time, I had been studying the problem of Stonehenge as viewed by eyes versed in the aspect of nearly all the principal megalithic ruins in other parts of the world. Our great national monument on Salisbury plain has generally been approached from an insular and, therefore, prejudiced point of view, whereas I had purposely refrained from visiting Stonehenge until I had seen most of those rude stone structures abroad which had the slightest affinity to the Wiltshire edifice, and flattered myself that my eyesight was sufficiently cosmopolitan to regard the trilithons near Old Sarum with impartial equanimity. I can recommend the young archaeologist to visit the pyramids and the obelisks of Egypt, then to take a course of Baalbec and measure the great stones in the foundation of its acropolis, visit Mycenæ and Tiryns, and then, as an antidote, contemplate the pigmy trilithons in Malta, when, after returning by Carnac, he will be in a fit frame of mind to land at Southampton and see Stonehenge. That is the correct method of judging its proportions in their true light.

Now I had long cherished an idea that a Stonehenge might result by denuding, say, some of the so-called giants' towers of their superincumbent rough stone walling, and leaving naked their portals and buttresses of upright pillars, in the same way that some of the denuded raths in Ireland expose a ring of huge stones; but the mortice and tenon arrangement of the capstones on the uprights seemed to me without any foreign analogy whatever. Judge of my delight when I find in M. Émile Cartailhac's recently published accounts of the wonderful ruined towns in Minorca and Majorca descriptions of certain bilithons (as Fergusson called them) where the capstone is morticed or recessed to fit on the summit of the upright, which is fashioned for this purpose. Moreover, M. Cartailhac finds these bilithons (which from their T-like shape have been known as *taula*, or altar), formerly regarded as separate individual monuments, when denuded of their surroundings, to form interior buttresses and supports of more or less circular, semicircular, or horseshoe-shaped buildings, which were solidly walled in, were originally vaulted or flat-ceiled, and evidently of importance, situated within the fortified *enceintes* of cyclopean structures.

As in the Giants' Tower at Gozo, take away the unhewn rough megaliths and you have a series of hewn portals and trilithons, a modified Stonehenge; or take away the hewn stones and the smaller rough blocks, leaving only the huger, unmanageable unhewn masses, and you have a modified Avebury or Carnac. Such is a brief intimation of the clue which is now presented to us of the original Stonehenge, which can no longer be regarded as intended for an hypæthral edifice, but merely as the skeleton of a former solid construction, whose details I propose to work out in a future communication.

S. PASFIELD OLIVER, Capt.
Late Royal Artillery.

P.S.—I trust Mr. Bent will carefully compare M. Cartailhac's plans of the *talayots* and fortifications in Minorca with his own drawings of Zimbabwe, and note the coincidences and differences of construction in his forthcoming work.

EGYPT AND MYCENÆ.

In the *Athenæum* of July 30th I commented on a recent attempt to get a date for Mycenæ from four small objects of Egyptian porcelain, inscribed with the names of Amenophis III. or his queen, and found with Mycenæan antiquities at Lalyos in Rhodes, and at Mycenæ itself. Mr. Ernest Gardner having replied, I have now to defend my statements.

One of my points was that, even if these objects were made in the time of Amenophis III., there is not a scrap of evidence that they were

brought to Greece in his time. Mr. Gardner thinks that they must have been brought over in the time of Amenophis III. because there are four of them. I fail to grasp that argument. No doubt there is a difficulty in accounting for the fact that the names of Amenophis III. or his queen occur on every one of the four inscribed objects of Egyptian manufacture which have now been found with Mycenæan antiquities in Greece. But the difficulty is just as great upon the hypothesis that these objects came over in the king's lifetime as upon the hypothesis that they came over at a later date. Clearly the Mycenæan civilization lasted for many generations; and if these objects came over in the king's lifetime, there is a strong presumption that objects would be forthcoming with the names of some of his predecessors or successors. But if these objects came over at a later date in course of trade, the Greeks had an obvious motive for selecting objects with the name of Amenophis III. in preference to any others, for he was the king whom they honoured as Memnon. Other explanations might be suggested; but the burden of proof is with the party which has built up a theory on the assumption that these objects came over in the king's lifetime.

My chief point was that the inscription on one of these objects contained blunders that would never have been made by an Egyptian workman of the time of Amenophis III. The point was put plainly enough, I think; but Mr. Gardner has missed it altogether. He says: "That the cartouche seems in one case to have been bungled in no way affects the evidence, so long as its identity is not disputed." But, of course, it does affect the evidence; for the question is whether the object was made in the time of Amenophis III. or afterwards. Mr. Gardner does not seem to be aware that royal cartouches continued in use as ornaments long after the decease of the kings to whom they belonged. And yet his attention must once have been directed to the fact. If he will turn to the volume entitled 'Naukratis,' of which he was one of the joint authors, he will find on pp. 36-38 an account of a scarab-factory in this Greek city of the seventh century. Besides the scarabs in the factory, there were remains of slabs and vases, like those from Mycenæ with the name of Amenophis III. The hieroglyphic inscriptions were generally blundered; but among the royal names that could be recognized was the first name of Thothmes III., the great-grandfather of Amenophis III.

From the question raised in my note Mr. Gardner passes to the general question of "the relations of Egypt and Mycenæ and the definite date thus assigned to Mycenæan antiquities." And his purpose is not so much to discuss the question as to assure your readers that the question is settled. Still, he does make a few remarks about the evidence; and these remarks deserve some comment, for they show that, although he is quite ready to inform the world that the question is settled, he has not taken the trouble to make himself acquainted with the facts. He says:—

"Before any Mycenæan antiquities had ever been found in Egypt, the characteristic shape of a vase cut on the tomb of Rameses III. had led Furtwängler and Löschke to believe that the Mycenæan pottery went back to that period. This conclusion—based on a single instance—was rightly regarded as not proven until it was confirmed by additional evidence. But now that Mycenæan pottery has been found on so many sites in Egypt, invariably together with dated Egyptian antiquities of similar period, and never among objects that can be assigned with certainty to a later date, the cumulative force of the evidence is again convincing, and it is but waste of ingenuity to try to explain away the evidence in individual instances, or to suggest possible alternative hypotheses."

Several false-necked vases (*pseudamphore*, *bügelkannen*) are represented on the walls of the tomb of Rameses III. Many vases of this shape have been found at Mycenæ. If any one argued,

on that evidence, that the Mycenaean pottery went back to the time of Rameses III., he must have assumed that false-necked vases were not in use after the time of Rameses III., when the evidence merely showed that they were in use in the time of Rameses III. Some of the false-necked vases found in Egypt are of native ware, and some are of a foreign ware which appears to be the same as that of the vases found at Mycenae. In determining the date of Mycenaean these vases of foreign ware can alone be taken into account; and only two sets of false-necked vases of this ware have hitherto had dates assigned to them. These were found by Mr. Petrie in two graves at Gurob, one of which contained some pendants with the name of Tutankhamen, and the other a kohl-tube with the name of Amenophis III. A date has also been assigned a three-handled vase of this foreign ware. This was found by Mr. Petrie in a grave at Kahun, near Gurob, in company with Egyptian objects to which he assigns dates ranging from the twelfth to the nineteenth dynasty. Thus it will be seen that "so many sites in Egypt" means "in three graves on what is practically one site," while "invariably" means "in three instances," and "similar period" has no meaning at all. Rameses III. lived 300 years after Amenophis III., and some 250 years after Tutankhamen. Things are not of similar period if they are separated by an interval of 250 or 300 years. Nor are things of similar period if some of them belong to the twentieth dynasty under Rameses III., and others to various dynasties from the twelfth up to the nineteenth.

Those false-necked vases from Gurob are not to be assigned to the time of Amenophis III. or Tutankhamen just because they were found in the same graves with objects bearing the names of those kings. In determining questions of this class three points have to be considered—as Mr. Petrie himself admits in 'Illahun,' p. 24. In the first place, if an object bears the name of a king, one must judge from its style whether it is likely to be contemporary with him. In the second place, such objects may have been handed down as heirlooms for many generations before they were buried. In the third place, such objects may have been buried in other tombs at first, dug up again by thieves, used for a while, and then buried in the tombs in which they were found. The Abbot Papyrus shows how extensively the royal tombs had been plundered before the time of Rameses IX.

In his letter Mr. Gardner insists on the importance of the cumulative evidence from Egyptian sources. All that I desire is that we shall have evidence only, and not assertion; and that the evidence from Greek sources shall not be buried. Here is an example of the kind of thing which has been going on. A little while ago we were told dogmatically that the date of the Lion-gateway at Mycenae had been fixed at 1450 B.C. by evidence from Egypt. The evidence turned out to be this: a little wooden lion had been found at Kahun in the same grave with a scarab of Amenophis III., and this lion was in the attitude of the lions over the gateway at Mycenae. It had been tacitly assumed that all lions in the same attitude must have been carved at the same date. And not a word was said about the gem from Ialysos, which shows the whole of the group that is carved above the gateway at Mycenae, namely, a pair of lions with a pillar between them. This gem belongs to a class which was in use about 700 B.C., and later still.

Mr. Gardner seems to have over-estimated the amount of evidence available for fixing the date of Mycenae by comparison with Egypt. So far as I know there is only this. The swords from Mycenae resemble the sword of Aah-hetep. Four porcelain objects from Mycenae and Ialysos are inscribed with the names of Amenophis III. or his queen. False-necked vases have been found at Gurob in two graves which contained

objects inscribed with the names of Amenophis III. and Tutankhamen. False-necked vases are represented in the tomb of Rameses III. A three-handled vase has been found at Kahun in surroundings which showed that it was buried after the time of Rameses II. Mr. Petrie has found "Aegean" pottery at Tell el-Amarna, but no details have been published.

No doubt false-necked vases were in use in the time of Rameses III., but they may have continued in use for centuries. The evidence about the vases from Gurob and Kahun merely shows that they were buried after certain dates, and they may have been buried a very long time afterwards. If one of those porcelain objects is a work of a late period, as I have ventured to suggest, the other three are probably the same. And the resemblance between the swords is not convincing.

The cumulative effect of that evidence would not persuade me that Mycenae flourished in the time of Rameses III., even if there were no rebutting evidence. Still less would it persuade me that Mycenae flourished in the time of Amenophis III. Looking at the whole question as a matter of history as well as archaeology, any such conclusions seem to me to involve insuperable difficulties.

P.S.—In his letter Mr. Gardner says that "in a series of letters to the *Academy*" I have "attacked several details in Mr. Flinders Petrie's arguments." As a matter of fact, I reviewed Mr. Petrie's 'Illahun' in the *Classical Review*, and Mr. Petrie replied in the *Academy*. My answers have been confined to the points which he selected for defence.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

The annual summer meeting of this society was held in the Museum College Square, Belfast, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., under the presidency of the Rev. George Buick, M.A., M.R.I.A., vice-president, in the absence of Lord James Wandesforde Butler, President of the Society. The Chairman delivered an able address, in which he referred to the loss Irish scholarship and learning had sustained in Bishop Reeves, their "greatest Irish scholar." They missed, too, Canon Grainger, "one of Belfast's most distinguished and large-hearted sons." He ably laid down the lines upon which the Society worked. They were doing a work of national importance—a work which the State should do, but does not. They were conserving what, after all, is part and parcel of their country's greatest wealth—the knowledge of her early condition, her arts and architecture, her literature and learning, her customs and colonizations, and this, as Petrie said, in "a spirit untinctured by the slightest admixture of prejudices, either political or sectarian." He then stated what had been the outcome of the study and patient investigation of recent years. They knew now that the round towers were belfries and keeps attached to Christian churches, and erected at various periods between the sixth and thirteenth centuries; that the crannoges, or lake dwellings, reached their point of highest development about the time of the Danish invasion; that the marvellous art of the illuminated MSS., such as the Book of Kells, "the most beautiful book in the world," of the metal work enriching such antiques as the chalice of Ardagh and the Tara brooch, of the sculptured stones and crosses, is an art of purely native growth, covering a period extending, roughly speaking, from the sixth to the twelfth century inclusive; that the passage from the use of bronze to that of iron, as proved by the Lisnacrogghra finds in the Grainger Museum, took place about the time of the introduction of Christianity; that the peculiar method of writing known as Ogham belongs for the most part to early Christian times; that the cromleachs are not Druids' altars, nor the stone circles Druidical temples,

but both alike sepulchral monuments; that the majority of their raths, though popularly styled Danish forts, were not erected by the Danes at all, but by early colonists—probably those known as the Tuatha de Danaan; and that the stone age, if ever there was a stone age pure and simple in Ireland, came down to comparatively recent times. But much yet remains to be done, much land yet to be possessed, in accurately figuring and describing the fast disappearing relics, in solving many problems of the early Christian days, in investigating the manners and momentous events of the centuries lying nearest to them, and in entering upon the fascinating field of folk-lore, hitherto almost entirely ignored.

A paper was read by Mr. Robert Young, M.R.I.A., on 'The Ancient Records of Carrickfergus,' in which he said that the citadel of Carrickfergus, the principal fortress of ancient Ulster, did not yield in historical interest to any castle in Ireland. On the authority of the original records, the ancient rent paid to the Crown by the Corporation was "the ryminge of one mann, with a bow without a stringe, and an arrow without a feather." Passing by its mythical origin and early conflicts with the Norsemen, the lecturer mentioned the occupation of the town by King John and by King Robert Bruce. The date of its incorporation is unknown. It was a borough in John's reign, Edward I. directed letters to the mayor in 1275, and it was mentioned as a county with a sheriff in 1325. Elizabeth granted it one charter, and James I. three.

Mr. John Vinycomb read a short paper on 'The Old Mayor's Seal of Carrickfergus.' The town possesses three brass seals, two of them very ancient. The third, which is the seal of the port and customs, is dated 1605. The legend on the seal is S(igillum). Fr(at)ris. Ber(nardi). Cam(erarii). Civitatis. Aq(ui)le. The interpretation of the legend by this rendering became indisputable: "The seal of the Brother Bernard, Chamberlain of the City of Aquila." This brother, whose official seal, when an Italian chamberlain, came to be used by the burghers of Carrickfergus, may be identified with Bernard, Archdeacon of Down, 1183. The spread eagle on the shield is the heraldic emblem of Aquila, which was the chief city of Apulia.

Mr. F. W. Lockwood, in his paper on 'The Anglo-Norman Castles of the County Down,' pointed out that although the castles were not of first-class magnitude, they yet possessed an interest apart from size or political importance. The eastern half of Down was one of the earliest parts possessed by the English. Led at first by De Courcy, the English succeeded by the end of the twelfth century in establishing themselves over the whole of Lecale and Ards. Their position was peculiar, for between them and the Pale stood Carlingford Lough and the double mass of the Mourne and Carlingford mountains, and all the bogs, forests, and broken country that lay behind them. The sea was the basis of the Down castles, and hence we find them placed at the head of every lagoon and creek, as at Dundrum, Downpatrick, Killyleagh, Greencastle, Ardglass, and Strangford, and also on peninsulas and islands like Sketrick, Mahee, and Ardkeen. Details were then given which were fully illustrated by a series of interesting drawings.

Mr. W. J. Knowles read an interesting paper on 'Irish Stone Axes and Chisels,' of which he has made a special study. Counties Antrim and Down being rich in flint, large quantities of arrow and spear heads and chisels have been found, and Mr. Knowles exhibited a number of these in illustration. The grouping of the British stone weapons adopted by Sir John Evans is well marked in Ireland, but his Irish have some specially well-defined characteristics. These the reader dealt with, and concluded by saying that there was no ground for believing that Ireland had not a stone age and the same

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Mr. William Gray, M.R.I.A., submitted some 'Notes on County Down Souterrains.' These, newly discovered, lay between Tyrella Church and the old castle of Rathmullan. He described these, the chief point of interest being the defensive barriers separating the chambers.

Mr. Buick (Chairman) read an exhaustive paper on the 'Moylurg Crannog, Cullybackey, co. Antrim.' The explorations covered a period of five years, and owing to the marshy nature of the spot the labours of the explorers were confined to about a fortnight of dry weather in the summer. The excavations discovered a stratum of hazel and bracken six to eight inches thick, tracked stones, most probably used for sharpening, a small leaden cross, a spindle and whorl, bone pins and needles, a chisel of bone, horn handles, circle of bronze, glass beads, fragments of jet and glass bracelets, half of a pair of shears, an iron hook, and a small axe of the gallows type. The style of the leaden cross was ninth or tenth century. The writer then described the dwelling as excavated, and gave particulars of the various finds.

Mr. J. J. Phillips read a lengthy paper on the 'Vestiges of Medieval Sculpture in the Churches of Down, Connor, and Dromore.' These were dealt with in detail, special reference being made to those in the Ards district, and were fully illustrated by a series of excellent drawings and photographs.

The Rev. J. O'Laverty, M.R.I.A., read an interesting paper on 'Bog Butter.' He said a roll in his possession, found in the bog at Gortgole, near Portglenone, at a depth of 12 ft., wrapped in a coarse cloth still retaining the prints of fingers, tasted somewhat like cheese, but it contains no salt. Sir W. Petty refers to "butter made rancid by keeping in a bog," and the couplet was well known which said

And butter to eat with their bog
Was seven years buried in a bog.

He then stated that the custom was practised in India of burying butter to preserve it. He himself tried the experiment after the Indian manner of placing butter in an unglazed earthen vessel, closed with a well-fitting cover, over which paper is pasted, and the whole buried in a bank of earth for six months. Another vessel was put in a bogbank, and both butters arrived at the same state and acquired the taste of cheese.

The following papers were also submitted to the Council for publication: 'The Resemblance of Worked Flint Flakes found in the Valley of the Nile to those found in the County Antrim,' by Mr. W. A. Traill; 'The Diary of Dr. Jones, Scoutmaster-General of the Army of the Commonwealth, from 13th of March, 1649, to the 21st of June, 1650,' by Mr. J. Casimir O'Meara; 'Members for Ireland in the Parliaments of the Protectorate,' by Mr. W. R. Scott; 'Vestiges of Medieval Sculpture,' by Mr. J. J. Phillips; 'Notes on the Round Towers of Cloyne, Roscam, and Iniskean,' by Mr. W. F. Wakeman; 'Some Ancient Ecclesiastical Bronze Bells in Ulster,' by Mr. Seaton F. Milligan; 'The Geraldine's Throw' (identification of the spot referred to in a sixteenth century legend related by Holinshed), by Lord Walter Fitz Gerald; 'Ecclesiastical Uses of some Caves in Ireland, suggested by the Discovery last month of a Similar Structure in Thessalonica,' and 'A Note for Record on the Books of the Society that "Brugh-na-Boinne," the Name of the Place where were interred the Pagan Kings of Ireland, is still used as a Name for its Site,' by the Rev. J. O'Laverty; and 'Irish Medals,' part v., by Mr. William Frazer.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE 'Ruined Cities of Mashonaland' is the title of the book to be published by Messrs.

Longman next autumn, in which Mr. Theodore Bent will give an account of his discoveries.

At the National Gallery, in Room XIX. and numbered 1379, has been hung a small picture by Thomas Woodward, who was born in 1801 and died in 1852. It is called 'The Ratecatcher,' and shows such a man sitting on the steps of his cottage door and eating his frugal meal; at his side two dogs watch heedfully for their shares in the food. A cat creeps stealthily from the interior of the cottage towards the cage in which two rats move restlessly. The expressions are very good, and the execution of the picture is careful and sound. It is a bequest by Mr. Edward Archer.

THE authorities of Birmingham having instructed the Director of the Corporation Galleries to collect for the forthcoming autumn exhibition in that city a representative body of pictures of animal life, the works of living artists, Mr. W. Wallis has induced various owners to lend pictures, including fourteen of the principal works of Mr. B. Riviere, eight by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, and others by Messrs. A. C. Gow, J. Charlton, S. E. Waller, B. Barber, H. Hardy, R. Beavis, R. C. Woodville, S. Cooper, B. Bradley, W. Hunt, and several well-known hands. Mr. J. M. Swan lends a series of studies of animals and works in bronze by himself. Among the lenders are H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Armstrong, Messrs. L. Huth, W. C. Quilter, H. Tate, J. Aird, Col. Hargreaves, Harding, and North, the Trustees of the Chantry Bequest, and the Corporations of Liverpool and Birmingham. The exhibition will be opened in October, and probably be as popular as that which was held in the same galleries last year, and visited by 260,000 persons.

THE autumn exhibition of pictures at the City Art Gallery, Manchester, will be opened to the public on September 6th, and will remain open during the year. On the previous evening a reception by the Mayor, at the gallery, will take place.

THE parish church of Lynton, Barnstaple, is known by antiquaries as a good example of the simple type common to similar edifices surrounding Exmoor, and as having minor peculiarities of its own, which were probably due to the ancient village being shut between the moor and the sea, and, till within lately living memory, accessible by pack-horses only. It is now being so thoroughly "restored" that only the tower remains of the old work, while the upper stages of that portion have been adapted to receive a clock which at night is electrically (!) illuminated. Some years ago the then parson of the parish caused a new chancel to be added for his own accommodation, and to give room in the nave for a larger audience than formerly frequented the church. Still greater demands for room have led to the recent demolition of the older body of the building and the erection of a new nave and aisle, which are suitable to circumstances, although destitute of the "rime of age" and the pathos of use by many generations of Lyntonians and hundreds of illustrious visitors, including Southey.

SOME exaggerated rumours being in vogue about the state of Mr. T. Faed's sight, it is desirable to state that, deplorable as the truth is, which ensures for the painter the sympathies of all the world, it is not quite so unfortunate as some reports aver. The R.A., who has been suffering for some time in that respect, has lately almost entirely lost the sight of one eye; the other eye, however, remains sufficiently powerful to permit the artist to continue painting, as he intends, life-size heads and other studies, including landscapes and the skies in which he has always taken much delight. All his friends, that is all to whom his pictures have given pleasure, join in hoping he may recover and paint again as of yore.

THE 'Monumental Brasses of Lancashire and Cheshire' is the title of a volume which Mr. J. L. Thorneley has in hand. It will contain a number of woodcut illustrations from designs by the author, with descriptions of the brasses, accompanied by historical notices.

AN international exhibition of fine art at Monte Carlo is to be opened on the 1st of December.

THE Imperial Museum at Constantinople has acquired for 1,200*l.* the collection of antiquities of Mr. de Radowitz, lately German Ambassador there, and now leaving.

THE Christian Demogerontie of Crete, at the suggestion of the Greek Syllogos of Candia, have begun to contribute towards the publication of the corpus of Cretan inscriptions entrusted to Dr. Halbherr. But the latter, before beginning his work, wishes the Syllogos to resume the excavations begun by the Italian Government at Gortyna, as he feels sure that fresh fragments of the archaic Cretan laws would be found near the Lethæus. In this case he would himself shortly return to Crete.

THE Württemberg authorities have already commenced the examination of their section of the Roman *limes*, for which the Reichsrath lately voted a sum of money. Major Steimle is exploring the earthworks and castles near Gmünd, between Lorch and Möggingen, while Prof. Herzog, of Tübingen, a well-known writer on Roman history, is at Oehringen, engaged in investigating the "Vicus Aurelii," the subject of a familiar pamphlet by Dr. Keller. It is to be hoped that the work, here and elsewhere, will be carried on without the religious differences which strangely but seriously affected the discussion on the vote in the Reichsrath.

WE are requested to state that M. Fantin Latour's picture 'Atelier aux Batignolles' was not, as we stated last week, at the Salon of 1872, but at that of 1870, and that among the portraits it comprises are those of MM. Scholender, Renoir, Claude Monet, and Basille.

MR. FELIX JOSEPH, the well-known art connoisseur, died at Southsea on the 20th inst. His taste, especially for ceramics, was probably hereditary, his father, Mr. A. Joseph, having been an eminent antiquary. Mr. Felix Joseph was a great benefactor to several provincial museums, notably to that of Nottingham Castle, where his portrait attests the gratitude of the Corporation.

WE regret to record the death of the eminent art publisher Mr. Henry Graves, to whose memory we hope to do more justice in our next number.

MUSIC

NEW PART MUSIC.

Missa o admirabile commercium, by Palestrina. *The Ten Virgins*, Sacred Cantata, by A. R. Gaul. *The Epiphany*, Sacred Cantata, by H. J. Edwards. *The Two Advents*, Church Cantata, by G. Garrett. *The Paraclete*, Sacred Cantata, by G. Halford. *The Day of Rest*, Cantata for Female Voices, by Josiah Booth. *The Water Sprite's Revenge*, Cantata for Female Voices, by Karel Bendl. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)—Although the most important choral works by our leading English composers generally see the light through the medium of the provincial festivals, the demand for compositions of more modest calibre, suitable for study and performance by the ever increasing number of local societies and church choirs, is immense, and the above list only represents a fraction of the publications of this kind issued during the present year. The Palestrina Mass, which is worthy to rank among the master's finest, was first published in 1599, five years after his death. It is for five voices, and was originally in the mixolydian mode, but the editor, Mr. W. S. Rockstro, has defensibly

lowered it to *r*, thus making the signature *B flat*. He is also responsible for the marks of expression, the suggestions as to *tempi*, the employment of solo voices, and for such of the accidentals as are given in parentheses.—Mr. Gaul's cantata is already meeting with much appreciation at home and also in the United States, to the musical societies and church choirs of which it is dedicated. The libretto is judiciously made up of Scripture texts and metrical verses, and the music, though studiously unpretentious, is extremely refined and pleasing. The part-writing shows a practised hand, and in two choruses the voices are divided into eight parts, though of course elaborate contrapuntal effects are carefully avoided. The work is worthy of the composer of 'The Holy City,' and no higher praise need be bestowed.—The next three works need not be separately described, as they are all favourable examples of the English Church cantata, which is essentially a product of the present generation. While Bach may be regarded as a general model, composers recognize the capabilities of ordinary rather than specially trained choirs, fugal writing of an intricate sort being of course eschewed. On the other hand, the hymns are for the most part set to original music, which seems ill advised if they are intended to be sung by congregations, who would more readily join in familiar melodies. The Church's seasons at which each of the above works would be most appropriate are sufficiently indicated by their titles.—Mr. Booth's cantata is written for soprano and contralto solo and two-part chorus, the words by Mr. Oxenford and the music alike suggesting that it is intended for young performers in schools and singing classes.—The work of Mr. Bendl, though brief, is of somewhat higher calibre. It embodies a tragic little story, or rather episode, the music being for two soloists and three-part chorus, and florid accompaniment, the general style resembling that of Reinecke and other modern German composers.

Messrs. Novello also send Mendelssohn's *Eljah*, in four books, each containing that portion of the oratorio in which a soprano, contralto, tenor, and bass solo voice is respectively employed. The editor is Mr. Randegger, who has supplied new marks of expression, phrasing, and breathing for the benefit of young singers, and also, in some instances, new metronome figures indicating the speed at which certain movements are now taken, differing from that indicated by Mendelssohn, who himself placed no great reliance in metronome marks.

Messrs. Augener & Co. send six books of glees, rounds, and choruses by Bishop, Spofforth, Webbe, Cook, and other standard composers, arranged for female voices in three and four parts by Hélène Heale. The transcriptions are carefully done, but the ability of Miss Heale, who is herself a composer of taste, might have been better employed, if only for the reason that the words are in not a few instances quite unsuitable for female singers.—*The Ice Queen*, a cantata for female voices, by Edith Swepstone, is a work of considerable merit, and worth the attention of advanced choral classes. The words are adapted from Hans Andersen.

We have also received *Meadowsweet*, by Arthur Page, and *Pearl*, by Ethel Harraden (Forsyth Brothers), both cantatas for female voices, written with taste, and in their modest way effective; *Olga*, a cantata for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, by John Henry (Weekes & Co.); *The Child of Elle*, a somewhat ambitious choral ballad, or rather cantata, by Erskine Allon (London Music Publishing Company); and *A Song of Praise*, a well-written sacred motet by Arthur Somervell (Metzler & Co.), composed for the opening of the Westmoreland Arts and Crafts Exhibition at Kendal last year.

MADAME TREBELLI.

THE operatic career of this great artist closed suddenly and unexpectedly four years ago, and

her death, which occurred on Thursday morning last week, was equally unforeseen, as she had recovered her health though not her vocal powers. Zélie Thérèse Caroline Gillebert was born in Paris in 1838, and her musical talents began to develop at a very early age. She first acquired remarkable juvenile skill on the piano-forte, but as soon as her lovely voice was discovered she commenced to study under Pierre Wartel, who was subsequently one of the teachers of Madame Christine Nilsson. Notwithstanding this French training, she happily acquired the pure Italian method of production, and it was due to this that she preserved her voice unimpaired almost to the end of her lengthy career, though unfortunately she eventually gave way to the habit of unnecessarily forcing her magnificent chest notes. It was in May, 1862, that she made her first appearance in London at Her Majesty's Theatre, and throughout the Mapleson management she encountered no serious rivalry in the parts which chiefly gave her celebrity. These were at first Maffio Orsini, Siebel, Arsace, Azucena, and Urbano, but later on she was equally unapproachable as Amneris and Pantalà. Other successful impersonations were those of Cherubino, Frederick in 'Mignon,' Nancy in 'Martha,' Zerlina in 'Don Giovanni,' and Leonora in 'La Favorita.' While, however, her mezzo-soprano voice was exquisite in quality it was curiously inflexible, and her execution of trills and scale passages was never satisfactory. Nor as an oratorio singer was she exempt from criticism, though the rare beauty of her voice made her a favourite with the public. Genial and quick-witted in conversation and a mistress of several languages, Madame Trebelli was popular with her fellow artists, and she was so devoted to her calling that after the paralytic seizure which deprived her of the control of her voice she made several appearances on the concert platform in England and elsewhere, with results which were deeply painful to those who remembered what she had been. Her position in the annals of opera is, however, secure, and, notwithstanding her unhappy marriage, her private reputation was always unsullied.

THE ITALIAN MADRIGALS AT LINCOLN.

Savile Club, Aug. 18, 1892.

YOUR musical readers may be interested to know that the valuable collection of Italian madrigals in the Lincoln Chapter Library, referred to in Mr. Matthew's letter in your last week's issue, has been recently examined by the librarian, the Rev. A. R. Maddison, and will be described in Dr. Emil Vogl's forthcoming 'Bibliothek der gedruckten weltlichen Vocal-Musik Italiens von 1500-1700,' a work upon which its learned author has been engaged for several years. The Lincoln Library was also very briefly described in the article on musical libraries in Grove's 'Dictionary' (iii. 419), for which inquiries were made of the librarians of English cathedrals. How much more desirable a systematic examination of such collections by some competent authority would be proved by Mr. Matthew's interesting discovery of copies of Byrd's Masses for Four and Five Voices. Of the latter there are two copies—one of which was Dr. Rimbault's—in the British Museum, but the copy of the former in the national collection was hitherto believed to be unique. May I be allowed to explain that Mr. Matthew has slightly misunderstood a statement in the preface to the edition of this work published two years ago by Mr. Rockstro and myself? The part-books were not bought by the Museum authorities "accidentally." They were bound up with Byrd's 'Gradualia,' a fact of which the vendor was not aware when they were offered for sale. They were, however, discovered before the purchase was completed, and brought to the notice of the vendor, who consented to let the Museum buy them at the price originally agreed upon for the 'Gradualia' alone.

With regard to Dering's canzonets, the

late Mr. Husk's mistake is corrected in the Appendix to Grove's 'Dictionary' (iv. 612). Besides his sacred music, in 1620 Dering published two volumes of canzonets, for three and four voices respectively. Both books are extremely rare.

W. BARCLAY SQUIRE.

Musical Gossip.

It has been arranged to take an English concert party to the north of Scotland in connexion with this year's Highland Gathering, to be held in the third week of September. The party will comprise Mr. Charles Chilley; Miss Grace Digby, of the Carl Rosa Opera Company; Mr. Edward Wharton, one of the Guildhall School of Music professors, who is returning to the concert platform on the advice of Mr. Sims Reeves; Miss Florence Cowen; and Miss Miriam Barnett, a violinist. Concerts will be given at Inverness, Dingwall, Wick, Elgin, and Aberdeen.

WE have received from Messrs. Novello, Ewer & Co. early copies of the new works to be produced at the Gloucester Festival during the week after next. These are, as already mentioned, Dr. Hubert Parry's oratorio 'Job'; Mr. Charles Lee Williams's Church Cantata 'Gethsemane,' written and compiled by Mr. Joseph Bennett; Miss Rosalind Ellicott's cantata 'The Birth of Song,' of which the foundation is a poem by Mr. Lewis Morris; and Prof. Frederick Bridge's setting of Dante's version of the Lord's Prayer from the eleventh canto of the 'Inferno' as translated into *terza rima* by the late Dr. E. H. Plumptre. Criticism would, of course, be premature, but it may be said that the reputation of the respective composers will be fully maintained, if not enhanced, by these contributions to a festival of unusual interest.

WE have also received another manifesto respecting the alleged shortcomings of the Leeds Festival Committee, from the pen of "Musicus." The author has a trenchant style, and some of his criticisms are worthy of attention, or would be if he had the courage of his opinions, and did not veil them under the cloak of anonymity.

THE Bayreuth Festival concluded last Sunday, and the last performance of 'Die Meistersinger' was conducted by Herr Richter, who arrived unexpectedly for the purpose. The theatre will now remain closed, at any rate until 1894, and 'Parsifal' will certainly not be heard again until that year, Frau Wagner having wisely declined to permit the performance of Wagner's sacred music-drama at the Chicago Exhibition.

ACCORDING to the Italian journals, Signor Verdi has delivered the completed score of his 'Falstaff' to his publishers, Messrs. Ricordi, and has already commenced work upon another opera, the subject of which he at present refuses to disclose, though there are grounds for the belief that Signor Boito is the librettist.

THE young Khedive of Egypt is credited with the intention of organizing a model military band, and with having summoned to Egypt for this purpose M. Faltis, of the St. Petersburg Conservatoire.

DRAMA

Nero and Actæa: a Tragedy. By Eric Mackay. (Heinemann.)

IN considering Mr. Eric Mackay's 'Nero and Actæa' we must put away from us all care for historic fidelity, or even historic possibility, and accept the plot of the play as plot of the play and nothing else—not a dramatist's rendering of chronicled events, but a dramatist's untrammelled fiction. To those who ask the drama for psychological interest it must seem that in the real fate of

Nero's beloved Poppæa, with its legacy of fond and insane regrets, in the real Actæ and her lasting yet so greatly varied influence over Nero from his adolescence to his last days, in the real conspiracy and revolt, in the real circumstances of Nero's useless escape and pitiable consenting death, there is better material—stronger and subtler, more pathetic and not less terrible—for dramatic genius to work upon than in the invented story for whose personages Mr. Mackay has adapted the events of Nero's fall, and has used the names of Poppæa and Actæ and others who bore parts in Nero's history.

Mr. Mackay calls his play a tragedy. It is not that. In a tragedy the harrowing occurrences and direful deeds are not there for their own sake, as means of startling and thrilling and appalling and of "working up" scenes to strong sensational pitch; they are there for the sake of mental phases connected with them, and it is on the mental phases that the attention of audience or reader is fixed. They are there as developments of character and influences upon character, and as the outcome and causes of the story as it proceeds. In melodrama the converse of all this is the case, and, incidents and scenic situations being the vital purpose of the piece, the story is a means for their introduction, the thread to string them on, and idiosyncrasies of character are postulated for the same constructional need. A piece written thus may be admirable in its manner of art, may bring melodrama's normal qualities—action and rapid emotion—to a refined and poetic excellence, but it will be a melodrama, not a tragedy. Mr. Mackay's 'Nero and Actæa' does not fulfil the conditions of a tragedy.

The story the piece presents is that Nero's wife Poppæa, hating him madly, so loathing his caresses that when he, as she puts it, soils her with a kiss she longs to strangle him, and having Glaucus, a nephew of Galba's, for paramour, is the head of a plot for her husband's dethroning and slaughter by Galba and his legions. Nero has had information about Glaucus as plotting against him, but not as to Poppæa; she, though he has no care to conceal from her his cynical infidelities, shines in his court as the partner of his imperial grandeur and as his amorously adored love. She is beside him in a great state festival; a mere fastidious word of misliking from her has just been a man's death-warrant—affording Nero the unpremeditated pastime of having a victim stabbed in his presence and of gloating over a corpse—when, whether for the enjoyment of teasing or by a shameless habit of requiring her to accept his lewd confidences Mr. Mackay does not make clear, Nero, expatiating to her on the treasure that has been described to him, sends for a recent and as yet unseen purchase, Actæa, a Grecian slave. With a bevy of dancing girls to usher her, Actæa comes before Nero and his court; her beauty fulfils all the high expectations his slave-merchant's eulogies have raised, and is so entrancing that on the moment's sight he is possessed by a rapturous passion for her, and so doubts Poppæa that she perforce, with the excuse of faintness from the heat, asks leave to withdraw; and his "Thou hast my leave," and, in the same breath, to

Actæa, "Come, sweetheart, take her place," is his dismissal for ever of the till now darling wife. In the next act he requires Glaucus to stab her after sunset, giving him his signet-ring to obtain him access through the corridors to her state apartment. He perceives a moment's tardiness in taking the ring, and administers the stimulus of "She is thy deadly foe"; but that any tool he selects can have a thought of withholding obedience does not occur to him, and he knows this tool has the more reason to be acceptably serviceable to him that he has treason against him to cloak. What he intends is, having used Glaucus to disencumber him of his wife, to put an end to his plotting by having him executed for the murder. Nothing doubting, he by-and-by goes to "an open loggia" near the state-chamber where the murder should be just then taking place; but his confidant, Tigellinus, sent to reconnoitre, hastens back to announce, instead of the death of the Empress, her immediate approach. It is with Glaucus she comes, and Nero, hidden behind shrubs, is witness to a scene of impassioned kisses and protestations mingled with scoffs at him and his baffled design, and, while Poppæa speaks of happiness at hand for her with Glaucus,

Far away in some secluded nook,
Unseen of men, unguessed at, undivulged
By those we trust withal,

he has stealthily parted the foliage, and he stabs her in the back without uttering a word and disappears, to return promptly with armed slaves and send Glaucus bound and gagged to await in a dungeon the moment that may be found preferable for putting him to death as the murderer of her

That was the light of earth, and my one joy.

Tigellinus, having the dungeon keys, is bribed to join Galba's conspiracy and to privily release Glaucus, who flies to meet Galba, and, returning to Rome with him and his troops, is one of a band that, coming as merry maskers into the banquet-hall where Nero, with Actæa beside him in the place of honour as if she had been empress, is holding revel, throw off their disguises and assail him. A sudden thunderstorm causing the crashing in of part of the hall and the extinction of all lights, the skirmish becomes wild confusion. In another scene we find that Nero has been able to escape in the turmoil; disguised as a peasant he comes to a subterranean chamber which is the retreat of a Christian recluse, Anselmus, and thither come two soldiers who are hunting for him, and who recognize him. Anselmus, who, unaware of the presence of his three strange guests, has just entered, commands the soldiers in the name of the True God to quit the bounds of His altar there, a command at once answered by his being stabbed dead; and Nero, that he may not be dragged before Galba, stabs himself. He falls, but life remains, and he prevails on one of the soldiers to dispatch him, and so dies just as a number of his pursuers rush in. Actæa enters almost simultaneously with these armed citizens, making piteous outcry:—

Where is the world's anointed? Where is he?
Oh, let me come to him, good citizens!
It is an ancient ailment that he hath.
And oft he'll swoon therein as he doth now.—
Look up, great Cæsar!—Nay, I've wooed him back

From worse distemper, and quite suddenly.—
It is my joy to tend him.—Love! Look up,
And with a whisper, meant for me alone,
Disperse the fears that swarm about my heart!—
Oh, he is dead! He's dead! Cæsar is dead!
The props o' the earth have fall'n and all is night!
And the curtain falls on her sinking weeping on the body.

A noticeable weakness in this plot is that Actæa, after her sudden overwhelming conquest of Nero's love has, without her knowledge, caused Poppæa's doom, has no influence whatever upon the course of Nero's story. There is not even a temporary result, good or bad, upon his character from his association with her; his passion for her and her docile reciprocation leave him as they found him. It is inartistically obvious that, apart from the Poppæa tragedy—and with even to this exception the reserving clause that the exceedingly likely contingency of Nero's information concerning Glaucus not excluding Poppæa could have given Nero all the necessary motive—nothing happens to anything or anybody that would have been in the least otherwise if there had been no Actæa at all; saving only as to Anselmus, whom she visits in prison, and for whom, by a playful device, she wins release when Nero would have given him a horrible martyrdom. Unfortunately this instance is the reverse of an answer to the charge of Actæa's irrelevance in the story which a critic is forced to bring; for Anselmus is himself extraneous to the story, and seems to be interpolated for the express purpose of giving her some part to take in the life around beyond only making pretty flattering answers to her imperial owner's enamoured speeches. The defect in construction shown in the insufficient connexion of these two *dramatis personæ* with the plot of the piece is exemplified also in many of the incidents, which, however effective in themselves, are dead letters as to consequences of any sort from them. Of such is the scene of Nero and Tigellinus waiting to see Rome burst into flame; some of the matter in it, the hideous order, especially, to Tigellinus to "make a torso" of his own nephew for having expressed an objection to this destruction, might at least have been used as finally deciding Tigellinus to his extreme of treason; and surely the conflagration itself, thus represented in the doing of it as Nero's undoubted deed, should in dramatic fitness have some bearing on his destiny. But everything is already irrevocably arranged, and the conflagration scene changes not a jot or a tittle; it is an episode. And the fact is that 'Nero and Actæa' is not so much a drama as a sequence of independent episodes dramatically rendered.

As to poetic quality in the language, there is much that should be quoted for admiration did space allow: Nero's love-making is full of gracious turns and similes. But once or twice there is odd use of well-sounding words, as if their meaning were not accurately present to the author's mind.

Brand: a Dramatic Poem. By Henrik Ibsen. Translated by William Wilson. (Methuen & Co.)—Prose is scarcely the best medium in which to render Ibsen's 'Brand.' Mr. Wilson is none the less wise to have adopted it. For so doing he quotes the example of Dr. Carlyle's translation of the 'Inferno,' Mallarmé's translation of

Poe, the 'Odyssey' of Butcher and Lang, and Matthew Arnold's exquisite version of the 'Fifteenth Idyl of Theokritus,' to which he might have added Heine's rendering into French of his own 'Reisebilder.' Rhymed translations of passages of 'Brand,' which are all with which we are acquainted, convey at least a comic idea of the execution, which is of course disastrous, since the play is nothing if not earnest. The new translation gives as fair an idea of the original as is possible where the lyric fervour of passages disappears. The gloom and defeat of the play are at least everywhere felt. The stern, bare, cruel, murderous character of the fiord, which sees the sun for three weeks only in the year, the struggle for life of the inhabitants, the narrow provincial tone of authority, are well shown. As to the significance of 'Brand,' its theological teaching in especial, we must leave others to speak. It is, at least, the most depressing of Ibsen's works, and that in which revolt seems wildest and least successful, and the issues of combat are most difficult of comprehension. Mr. Wilson's defence of his author in the preface is satisfactory.

CHARLES DICKENS'S EARLY PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

AN interesting relic of the late Charles Dickens "before his authorship days" has lately come into my possession with other papers, viz., a printed playbill headed

Private Theatricals.

Stage Manager, Mr. Charles Dickens, and dated "Saturday Evening, April 27, 1833." This bill is undoubtedly of biographical interest and value as giving some particulars unknown before of Charles Dickens's early theatrical performances in connexion with his own family. There are four pieces announced to be played, in which Charles Dickens, his father, his brothers and sisters, his brother-in-law Mr. Austin, his uncle Barrow, and his schoolfellow Mr. Mitton took various parts. The performances commence with "An Introductory Prologue. The principal characters by Mr. Edward Barrow, Mr. Mitton, Mr. Charles Dickens, Miss Austin, and Miss Dickens."

The opera of 'Clari' is the next piece presented, and the following are some of the principal characters:—

The Duke Vivaldi.....Mr. Bramwell Rolamo (a Farmer).....Mr. C. Dickens
Jocoso (Valet to the Duke).....Mr. H. Austin
Pages to the Duke, Masters F. Dickens and A. Dickens, &c.

Clari.....Miss Dickens
Fidalma (her Mother).....Miss L. Dickens
Ninette.....Miss Urquhart

Characters in the Episode.
The Nobleman.....Mr. Henry Kolle
Pelgrino (a Farmer).....Mr. John Dickens
Wife of Pelgrino.....Miss Urquhart

The opera is followed by the "favourite interlude" of 'The Married Bachelor,' and the performances close with the farce of 'Amateurs and Actors,' in which Charles Dickens, his father, his sister, and his brother-in-law were engaged, Charles Dickens taking the part of Wing (a poor country actor), his father that of Elderberry (a retired manufacturer, simple in wit and manners, and utterly unacquainted with theatricals). I do not know if any of these pieces were written by Charles Dickens.

In addition to the playbill there is an amusing letter written by Charles Dickens to Miss Urquhart, in which he says: "I am terribly out of spirits this morning owing to the great difficulty I and the stage carpenter experience in making moonlight, which is a much more troublesome task than we anticipated." This letter is signed "Charles I. B. L. K. Y. N. Dickens." There is also a circular written by Charles Dickens, and signed by Henry Austin, secretary, to Miss Urquhart, requesting her acceptance of the part of Laura, and enclosing a copy of regulations "which have been

drawn up with the view of preventing any misunderstanding, and in the hope of rendering our undertaking conducive to our own amusement, and that of our friends." These regulations are signed by Henry Austin, secretary, and Charles Dickens, stage manager, with the names of Mr. Henry Austin and Mr. Mitton as "principal scene painters," and the name of Mr. Boston "stage carpenter and mechanist." I might here add that the playbill, after giving these names, speaks of "the band, which will be numerous and complete, under the direction of Mr. E. Barrow." SAMUEL DAVEY.

Dramatic Gossip.

YET one more theatre has been subtracted from the small list of houses remaining open, the season at the Gaiety having closed. The house will reopen on the 1st of October.

THERE seems to be a probability that 'Holyrood,' by Messrs. W. H. Pollock and Richard Davey, will find its way to the Haymarket. M. Berton's translation, undertaken for Madame Bernhardt, approaches completion.

THE St. James's Theatre will reopen on October 31st with 'Lady Windermere's Fan,' the run of which was unexhausted when the season closed. A country tour by Mr. Alexander and his company began on Monday at the Theatre Royal, Manchester.

A BURLESQUE entitled 'The Captain,' by a Mr. Adrian Ross, will serve for the reappearance of Mr. Arthur Roberts at the Avenue.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the death at Luchon, in the Pyrenees, of Mlle. Dieudonné, a daughter of the well-known actor at the Vaudeville. Mlle. Dieudonné was a young artist of promise, whose performance at the Vaudeville of Benjamin in 'Nos Intimes,' revived on the 22nd of October last, won very favourable comment.

THE new Trafalgar Square Theatre, situated at the southern end of St. Martin's Lane, will, it is hoped, open on the 10th of September with a piece named 'The Wedding Eve.'

NEGOTIATIONS have begun between Mr. H. A. Jones and Mr. E. S. Willard for a drama, in which the latter is to reappear as a London "actor-manager."

THE translation of 'Peer Gynt,' Ibsen's dramatic poem, is now completed, and will be published within the next week or two by Mr. Walter Scott. The translation, by Mr. William and Mr. Charles Archer, strictly follows the rhythms of the original, but is unrhymed.

'BETSY,' Mr. Burnand's adaptation of the 'Bébé' of MM. Hennequin and Najac, has been revived at the Criterion, with Mr. Giddens in his original character. Miss Jenny Rogers plays the heroine in amusing if conventional style, and Mr. Blakeley, Mr. Welton Dale, Mr. Valentine, Miss Fanny Robertson, and Miss Frances are included in the cast.

MRS. BERNARD BEERE has returned to London, and hopes to be seen on the stage before starting to begin, on November 14th, a season at the Manhattan Opera-house, New York.

REHEARSALS of a new play by Mr. Haddon Chambers, with which Mrs. Langtry will reopen the Haymarket, have begun at that theatre.

'THE SCAPEGOAT,' by Mr. Wilton Jones, has been secured by Mr. Alexander for the St. James's Theatre.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. W. R.—W. P.—S. P. O.—N. M.—received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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